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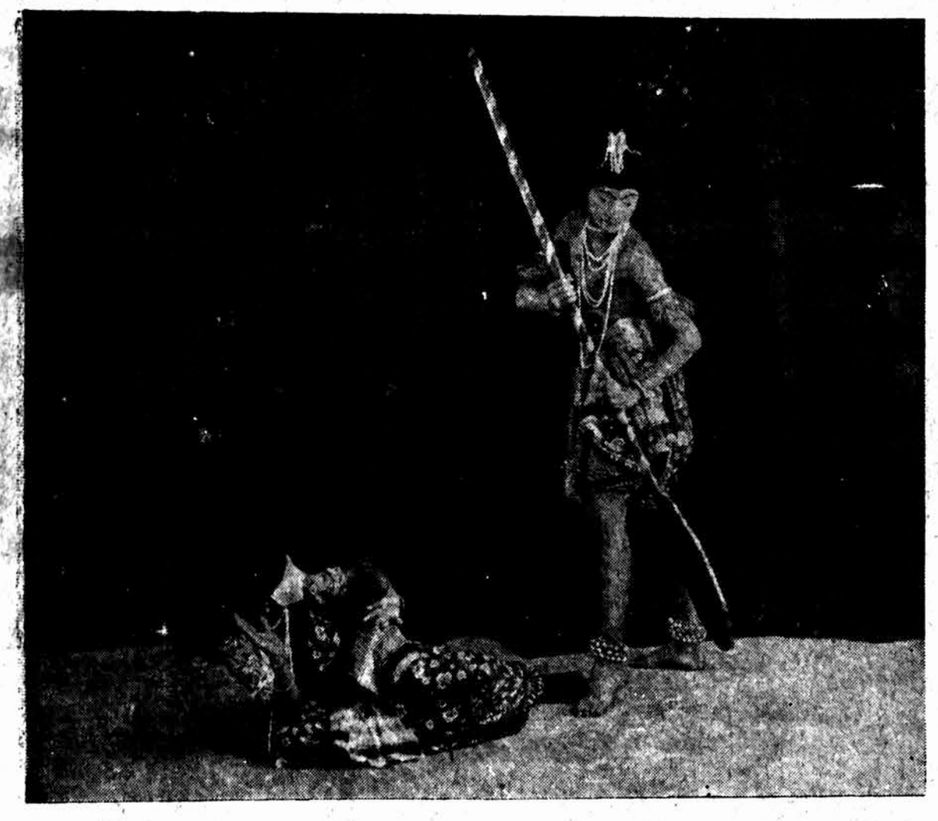
AFTER THE DAY'S TOIL

— S. K. Tripathi

"Arati" or Invocation dance.

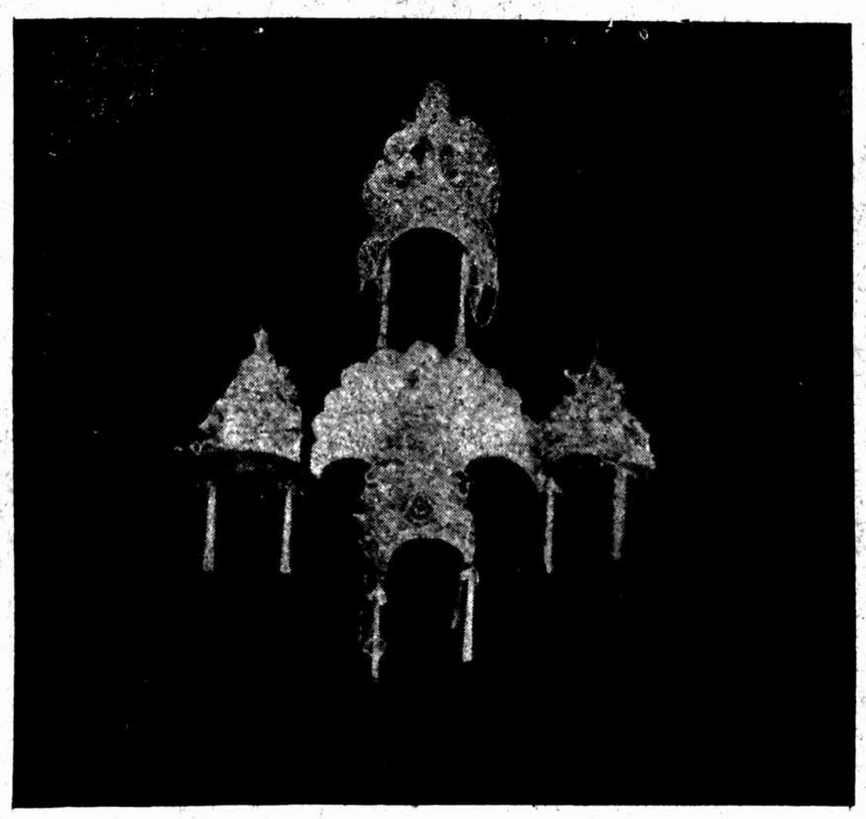
"Sabar" dance: The Hunter on the look-out.



'Nabik': The boatman and a fair passenger in the midst of a storm.

'Duryodhana — Urubhan ga' — a masterpiece of 'Tandav' type of dancing.

'Mayur' or peacock dance.



Types of ornamental head dress.

Vigorous swing of the body.

The 'Chau' dancers of Seraikella, a State in Orissa, are a veritable discovery. Nobody knew about them, and their art and technique, a few years back. Last year they gave recitals in Delhi, Simla and Calcutta, which were very much appreciated by dance enthusiasts. The dancers wear masks and the portrayal of the heroic, the valorous and the militant forms the highlight of the dance. A batch of 'Chau' dancers under the leadership of Haren Ghosh, the Indian impressario, left for Europe last week for dance recitals on the Continent and in America.

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Gandhiji's Fateful Message

UPON UNDERSTANDING OF AND ACTING UP TO GRAVE WORDS UTTERED BY HIM AT VITHALNAGAR HANGS PEACE AND WELFARE NOT ALONE OF INDIA BUT OF MANKIND

By TANDRA DEVI

They say that "an onlooker sees most of the game". Watching the fateful Haripura Congress session from my home in distant Kashmir, things have emerged in that far perspective which became in the emergence a perspective not of present distance in space, but of future distance in history, in time. I have been watching this phase in the life of India, as exemplified in that historic sessions, as many people may perhaps look back to it, say five hundred years hence.

Out of all that welter of that fateful sessions—beyond all the big Press headlines and the noise of many voices—I heard, here in the far snow-bound hills of Kashmir, a "still, small voice"—the voice of your prophet and leader—Gandhiji. I am a white-skinned alien. You may think it impudent of one of us Westerns to "butt in". What I have to say, however, is from my heart, and I am not saying it as an outsider, but just as one of the big suffering crowd of the wide suffering race of mankind.

I thought that the words spoken by Gandhiji when he opened the Khadi Exhibition at Vithalnagar were the most fateful uttered in India for a long time. These few simple words carried in their import a fate terrible or triumphant for India. Upon the understanding of and acting up to them, or upon the non-understanding and ignoring of them, hangs the future, peace and welfare not alone of India but of mankind. For Gandhiji's words in that speech pressed back to primal things, fundamental values. They suggested that most of us had missed primal things and fundamental values. They were true words.

Uselessness Of Mere lip-Service

Of what avail will it be to India if she saves herself, if she "frees" herself, and loses her own soul?

Of what use will this land, "freed", be to Indians, to her millions, if her sons and daughters continue in, and extend, the exploitation of the starving millions by methods which have all-but destroyed the Western peoples?

Of what avail shall be political deliverance from the yoke of the foreign Imperialist, if the people of this country at the same time deliver their country over to the industrial, commercial and political methods which the experience of the past three hundred years has proved to be death dealing to mankind?

Of what use, in short, is lip-service to Gandhiji when we are most of us too selfishly engrossed in the pursuits of our own ends to give up those petty little personal ends—place, power, money, position for our children, etc.—and to do the deeds which alone can make India invulnerable to the onslaughts of a degraded material age, and invulnerable, invincible, in her future destiny as the teacher of the human race?

Gandhi said: "You have not understood the lesson of khadi. Understand and imbibe the lesson of khadi and Swaraj will be your's. My message of khadi is an old, old one. I have nothing new to say. If you wear khaddar for political purposes you will burn my body and along with it khaddar. If you had imbibed the khadi spirit the Governors would not have dared to defy the demands of our Ministers".

Now, these words strike a mere onlooker as being wrung from the heart of despair. You have a prophet, truly a Mahatma, and he shows you the only way to save the country. Are not most of you ashamed, should you not all be in anguish, because in the end of his life it is still necessary for him to speak such tragic words? With what kind of message is this country sending Gandhi to eternity?

Do the people of this country—especially the young so-called educated men and women of this country—respect the wisdom, not alone of their tremendously great man, Gandhiji, but of the great men of all ages, who in Gandhiji's place at Vithalnagar would have said *exactly the same thing*? Has the sense of real values deserted them?

No Two Ways To Freedom

There are no two ways of achieving freedom. Freedom of a nation can only be achieved by its individuals becoming free. (By freedom I do not mean political; this follows real freedom). They have to shake off the bondage in which they live. Now the people of means, of leisure, of "education", are those on whom the main responsibility for the freedom or the bondage of the masses of India rests to-day. The half-starved or starving masses are those to whom we who are a bit better off in worldly goods all owe the duty of protection. If we do not protect, we shall ultimately and justly, be annihilated in body, even as we by non-protection are even now outraging our souls. If we are not annihilated by outsiders, we shall be annihilated by our fellow-countrymen. It does not matter if we are annihilated by a force outside the country, or by a force inside the country. The thing that matters is this that by the way of living now chosen by most of us, we are going upon the sure way of death. Many of us praise the Prophet, but by not becoming poor, simple and utterly unselfish in our personal lives, we make for him, not as was made for Jesus, a cross of wood, but a cross of granite. And Gandhiji does not complain of his cross, but only reminds us of our self-destroying folly. What are we going to do?

The unhappy, the miserable world, cries out for a saviour. But the Gods are dumb. Why should They speak. We reject even Their spokesmen, of whom your Gandhiji is one. I'd rather fight Gandhiji, show him even personal disrespect, but hold on to the thing he's living and dying for, than prostrate myself before him whilst doing nothing for his cause. His cause is not alone the cause of India. It is the cause by embracing the spirit of which America and Europe and Japan also can save themselves.

In the days of India's glory, the poor wise man clad in khaddar ruled the land. Poverty is truly divine. If by embracing it we can enrich our brothers. This self-imposed poverty, together with work of the hands, however, humble can alone save India from the pit into which many of her sons and daughters—enlightened moderns!—would now plunge her. Many of them laugh at the old man with his 'charka'! I have heard them and it turned my heart sick. I do not, of course, deny that there is a political situation. I merely say that that is not the root of the trouble.

Lesson Of Khadi

Have those who scoff at Gandhiji's "lesson of Khadi" read Plato? Have they read Ruskin? Have they followed the teachings of Rabindranath? Have they studied the Vedas, the Koran, the Bible? Of what avail is lip-service to religions? It is blasphemy, unless we take action without compromise. (But even if they do not serve religions, let them at least serve Common Sense.)

In non-violence there is a great violence to be done; it is to be done by each man to his possessions, and to his personal and family ambitions. Until this is done on every hand, and India becomes once more a land of villages dotted like jewels over a crown, she will not be free, she will be trampled by foreigners and by her own people; she will remain the hunting-ground of the foreign exploiter, and of the indigenous tyrant.

"Charka" means khadi. It is a symbol of the soul learning to face itself. It means the end of economic slavery. It means discernment in business and above all, knowledge of when to stop business and why. It means national self-sufficiency, integrity, and peace. It means peace—bliss—to the individual who has deliberately crumbled him—or herself to pieces in order to become human, as against "civilised". What do any of us want with the falsities of an artificial civilisation? Let us keep what is good in modern life and throw all the rest—that is, most of it—overboard.

For his supreme happiness man needs but a few things. The nation whose "middle" and 'upper' classes first find out and practise this, will conquer the world. That does not mean that that nation may not be invaded. But of what use to the invader would be three-hundred and sixty million poor but self-sufficing persons, mutually integrated for the purpose of getting the fullest joy out of life? It happens also that such joy is highly infectious. There is no medicine made which can stop the spread of its contagion, or stop this condition when it has once laid hold of a man. There is a Persian saying "The crestfallen thief departs from an empty house" But India's conquerors would not immediately depart. They might even participate in the freedom-in-poverty of a New India. They might stay to learn, and later on, depart to teach. Peaceful penetration is the only method by which India will solve her economic and her political problems. Her conquerors will be conquered by this alone. "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small". They grind small only if they are the mills of God.

"My idea of Village Congress is different" spoke the great leader at Vithalnagar. I saw no comments on that speech. By those words he asks the ordinary person to become great. He asks the ordinary rich man to become poor. He asks the moderately rich to get down to a lower level as quick as they can. Do without, do without, do without—this and that. Protect the wretched poor with your all. Then see what the British can do! Do this nationally, silently, non-violently and India must be free. "I will say it again and again, till I die". How can we hear those words and not apply ourselves to understand **the real message of Gandhi.**

HILL TRIBES OF KARNATAK

Spinning Wheel Among Lamani Women

(From the Secretary, Lamani Charka Fund).

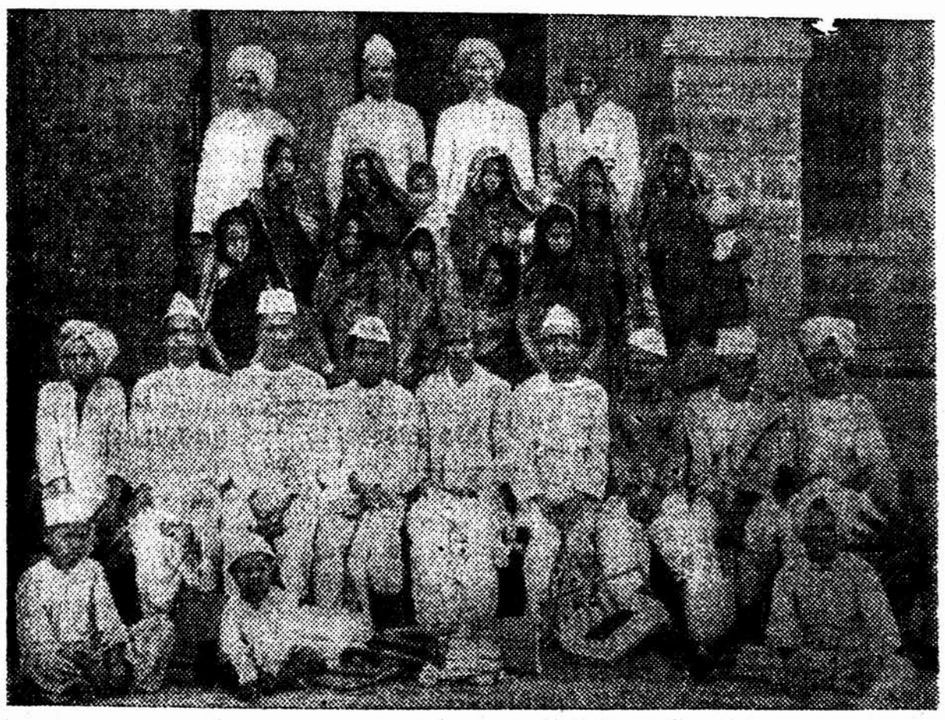
In view of the increased demand of Khadi everywhere in the Karnatak under the changed conditions, the Karnatak Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association, has started a class in Bagalkot at the premises of the old "Charkha Sangh" for the purpose of training 'Khadi' workers. Taking advantage of this class, it is proposed to spread the message of the Spinning Wheel among the Lamanis—loosely described as hill-tribes or criminal tribes.

A Word About Lamanis

The Lamanis appear to be the descendants of the Rajputs of old. The older persons among them claim to be the descendants of the Chavans, the Pawars and the Rathods—Rajput clans of whose brave deeds we read in history. There is no doubt about the truth of this claim. Even to-day their personal appearance, their customs, their manners and beliefs show that they are a fallen race of Rajputs. The language which they now speak is a crude mixture of Gujrati and Hindi. Some of their names are the old Rajput names.

This race is scattered over the Deccan plateau and is to be found in parts of Mysore, Madras and Hyderabad (Dn.) and in the Districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Satara, Ahmednagar and Khandesh.

In the District of Bijapur alone there are about 15,000 Lamanis. At the time of introduction of Railways in this part, they were a prosperous race and lived as common carriers and dealers in cattle. The railways deprived them of their occupation; and since then they have fallen on evil times. They nave settled in what are called 'Tandas' i.e. groups of huts. Generally these "Tandas" are about 6 to 7 miles from the nearest village. A few of these have managed to acquire some little land from the waste land. But this is mostly uncultivable. The rest—the "have nots"—have become illicit distillers of liquor and thieves. Instead of helping them in their misfortune, Government applied the Criminal Tribes Act to them and placed the severest restrictions on their residence and movements. It is only some five years ago that a liberal minded District Superintendent of Police of this district (Bijapur), initiated the policy of exempting them from the operation of the more stringent provisions of the Act.

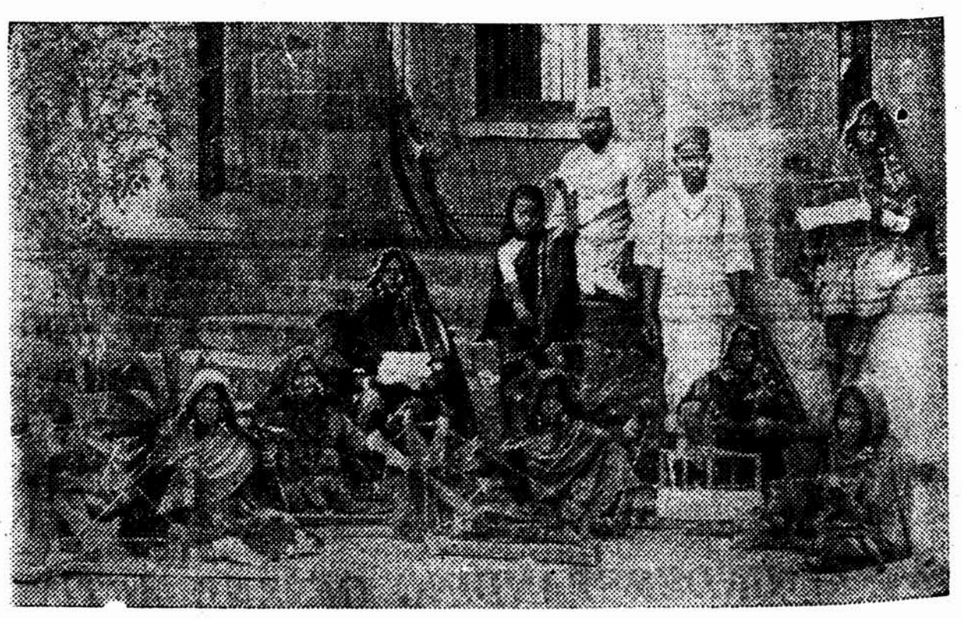


Lamani Training Cla ss, Bagalkot.

Their Abject Poverty

Their condition is pitiable. They live in abject poverty. The name Lamani is a bye-word for a dacoit, a thief or an illicit distiller. Wherever there is a Lamani Tanda, the crops in the neighbourhood are never safe. What a pitiable state for the descendants of the Rajputs.

But they are very hardy and prepared to work. Even for the purpose of earning 2 annas, we can see one of these engaged whole day in collecting faggots in the jungle, and next day carrying it in the hot sun to a distance of 6 miles for sale in the market. The spinning wheel is clearly a blessing for these poor people.



A Lamani Spinning Class.

It is, in order to help these people, that in the training class at Bagalkot, a batch of these people is taught the short spinning course. At the end of their course, which is 3 months, each one who promises to be a spinner is given a free spinning wheel with accessories. As they are too poor, during their course of training, they are given a stipend of 1 1/2 As. to 2 As. a day. The A. I. S. A. subsequently helps them by purchasing their yarn. The A. I. S A. Class at Bagalkot is a great help. But money has to be found for paying them stipends during their tuition and for spinning wheels at the end of their course.

It is proposed to carry on the work, till at least 200 families are taught. And the estimated cost is Rs. 3,000/-. Batches of 50 can be trained in 3 months, and it is expected that before the end of March 1939, about 150 persons will have finished their course.

For want of funds, we have started work with a batch of 15 Lamanis. The results achieved during the course of these 2 months are very encouraging. Besides learning the art they are showing signs of casting away their old traits. Their new associations even during this short period, have made them much cleaner and truer. It is therefore expected that this introduction of the spinning wheel among them will also work a moral revolution. Efforts have also been made to give these people an elementary knowledge of the three R's by means of a night class for an hour, and the Municipal School Board of Bagalkot has kindly consented to arrange for this.

It is therefore requested that the public be pleased to contribute their mite to this scheme for the amelioration of an important but neglected section of our unfortunate brethren. The amounts received will be credited to a donation account kept by the Karnatak Branch of the A. I. S. A. and they will be published in the "Bombap Chronicle" and the Kanarese papers from time to time. Contribution to the fund if not made to our collectors personally, may be remitted direct to United Bank of Karnatak Ltd., Bagalkot, to the following account "Bagalkot Lamani Training Class Account."

PATENTS FOR MOTOR POWDER PUFF AND PRIVACY FOR HENS!

Of the 693 patents granted in the 3rd week of January by the United States Patent Office the following are among those which attract interest for their ingenious and unusual angles:

A "mechanical powder puff," operated by a tiny built-in electric motor, is the invention of Nicholas Testi of Boston. The "puff" plugs into the usual houses current. The electric motor vibrates a diaphragm that "taps" the powder on face or body of a user.

John A. Slack of Jamaica, won a patent for his invention of a "Visualizing Camera" which permits the person whose picture is being taken to see an image of himself just as it will be exposed on the film. An ingenious lens- and mirror hook-up for this purpose, built into the front of the camera, has been designed by the inventor.

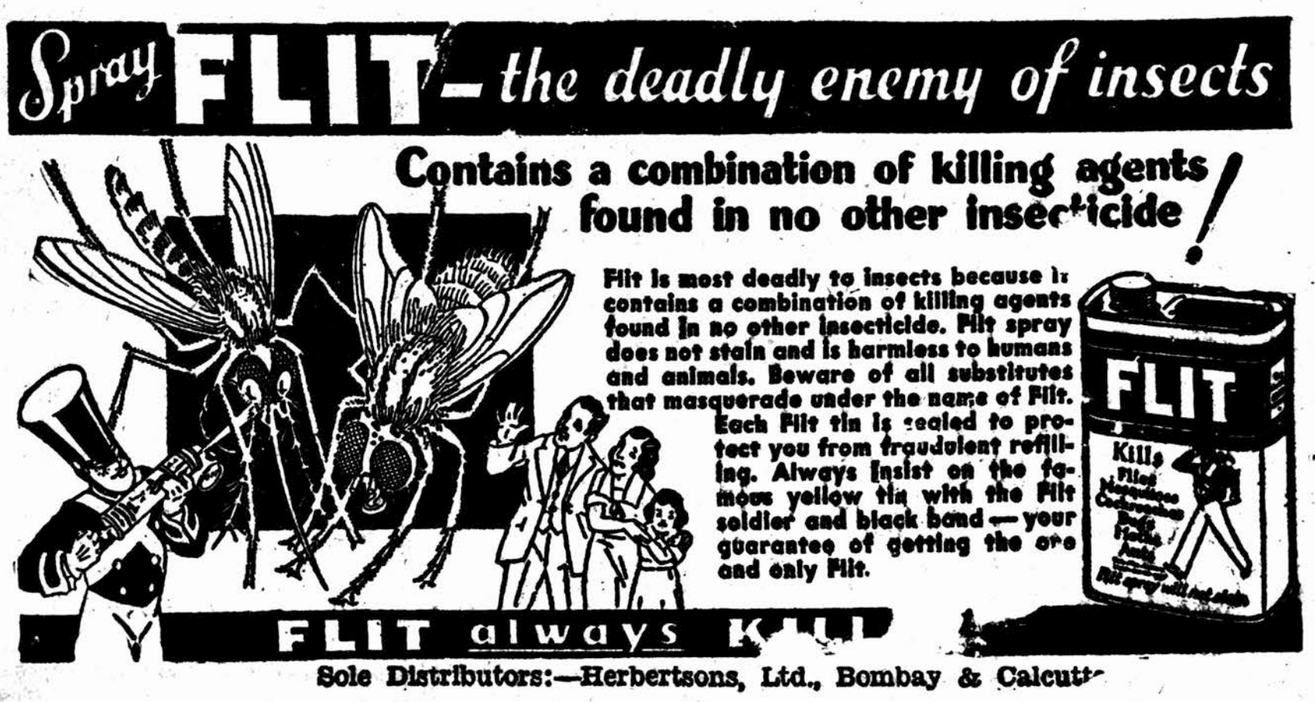
For "heel" dancers, Salvatore Capezio of Paterson. N. J., has invented a "jingle" tap, which is attachable to the heel of the dancer's shoe and which makes a jingling noise during dancing.

A toothbrush with a hollow handle that contains the powder, which is dispensed by an ingenious "snapback" stopper at the end of the handle, won a patent for Richard J. Violette of Virginia, Minn.

An adujustable finger ring, the diameter of which can be changed to fit any size finger, by the turn of a tiny button is another invention.

For a method of eliminated or reducing the stickness in molasses and syrups, a patent was granted to Laurence W. Lewis of Beverly Hills, Calif.

An individual ink-containing cartridge which is inserted in the fountain pen barrel to fill the pen, thus eliminating dipping the pen in any ink well for refills, won a patent for Glenn E. Johndohl and Clifford M. Sublette of Denver.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A Visit To The Royal Armoury At Stocholm

(By A Correspondent)

The expert historian usually differentiates between armouries and collections of arms. The former are more in the nature of stores, where the objects are kept after they have become useless or unnecessary for the fulfilment of their original function. Amongst the most famous of armouries are the Armeria Real in Madrid and the Joanneum in Dresden. The former attains its character chiefly from the beautiful and costly armours of Charles V. and Philip II which it houses. The latter contains the arms used by the Saxon Electors and their life guards dating from the first decades of the 16th century. Since the Danish armoury housed in the upper story of the Copenhagen Arsenal, was destroyed by fire in 1647, the Royal Armoury in Stockholm has been the foremost museum of its kind in the North. At that time it was still housed in its original place in the Royal Palace, but during the latter part of the 17th century it started on a long period of migration—a period which has not yet ended, for after having been exhibited in the Palace for a short time, and collection was finally allotted a temporary place in the Northern Museum, where it has been housed since 1906.

When the old palace was destroyed in 1697, the Royal Armoury was not there, and this may in some measure account for the rich collection which remains from the 17th century. And yet the collections have suffered greatly through these constant removals, through being housed in unsuitable premises, from the old and damaging method of unnecessary rejection through bad restorations And yet, such as it is, the Royal Armoury is a national monument second to none, an armoury which could include objects of the most excellent quality.

Gustavus Vast Collection

Modern Sweden was founded by a Swedish nobleman, Gustaf Eriksen Vasa. He ascended the throne of Sweden in 1523, after the Northern union had been resolved. The weapons remaining from his reign constitute the original foundation of the Royal Armoury as it appears to-day. An inventory taken in 1548 includes inter alia a helmet decorated with a coronet, purchased at Augsburg in 1541, and this helmet, one of the first objects to attract the attention of the visitor, in the large exhibition hall, is, so far as is known, the very first object to belong to the collection.

During the 16th century Sweden's foreign communications were mostly with and over Germany, and this fact is clearly reflected in the material exhibited. South Germany and Brunswick seem to have been the main contractors even past the middle of the 16th century. Thus Gustaf Vasa's own suit of armour, dated 1540, is supposed to have been made in Augsburg, and next to this is a piece of work by master Konrad Lochner of Nuremberg, which is regarded as this famous Plattner's best piece of work. It is a suit of armour—for a man and horse, entirely covered with decorative etchings, gilding and enamel. The splendour of the Renaissance was not introduced into Sweden until after the death in 1560 of the economical King Gustavus Vasa. The early history of the Lochner armour is unknown, but if it was ever worn by a Swedish royal person, it was probably by Gustavus Vasa's son and successor, Erik XIV, whose German, engraved pistols are amongst the gems of the collection. Some of Gustavus Vasa's sons—no less than three of them occupied the throne the last being the father of Gustavus Adolphus—also were a suit of armour belonging to a famous, probably South German group, with representatives in Dresden, Vienna, Turin, Madrid and Paris. It is covered with engraved ornaments and figures and is an excellent and very delicate piece of work. Italian arms were not known in Sweden during the 16th century, but later on a helmet, the work of Lucio Piccinio of Milan, found its way to the collection, and is now, from an aesthetic point of view, one of its greatest treasures. The much appreciated English Greenwich armour is also represented by the remains of a suit of armour which, according to the records of the etcher which are still preserved in London, was made for the English courtier and armourer Sir Henry Lee.

Gustavus Adolphus' Costumes

The date of the institution of the Royal Armoury as a collection of national historical relics was March 8th, 1628. On this day King Gustavus Adolphus sent to the Armoury two costumes which he had worn the year before, when he was wounded, on one occasion severely, in the war which was being carried on in the north of Germany. These costumes are still preserved in the Armoury. When, therefore, the relics from the death of the King at Lutzen on November 6th, 1632, were taken to the Royal Armoury, this was in accordance with what he had shown to be his own desire, and thus the tradition was started. These relics from Lutzen consist of the King's blood-stained under-wear, a sheet in which the body was shrouded, a bandage with the King's monogram, his sword, pistols, and stuffed charger, which carried him also at the battle of Breitenfeldt in t he year preceding his death. Further, as a token of gratitude for the activities of the Swedish Red Cross after the Great War, the Austrian government presented to the Swedish State in 1920 the buff-coat which in 1632 was sent to the Emperor Ferdinand II, as a token of his conquest of the enemy. This relic, so precious to every Swede is now exhibited together with the other Lutzen relics.

Uniform Of Charles XII

Very few personal relics remain of the last King during Sweden's period of greatness, Charles XII. After attaining manhood, he spent most of his time on campaigns, and never returned to his capital since, in the year 1700, he first went to war against the enemies of his country. This may account for the small number which remains of his personal possessions. However, the go-cart in which he took his first steps is still preserved, as well as the uniform in which he was killed at Fredrikshald, Norway, on November 30th, 1718. This uniform is very plain, A sword, a coat of blue cloth with metal buttons, waistcoat and knee-breeches of yellow cloth, heavy top-boots with iron spurs, a blue cape and a black hat with a turned-up brim, the latter with shot-holes. The otter fur cap, which was slashed during the "Kalabalik" of Bender, has also been brought the long way home, as has also the wig which Charles XII wore when in 1716, under the name of Captain Peter Frisk, he made his famous ride on horseback between Wallaghia and Stralsund. Apart from these, there is only a wooden bench on which he rested for one night, and a wooden bowl from which he drank in the house of a Swedish peasant during his last campaign.

The most prominent Swedish King during the 18th century after Charles XII was Gustavus III (1771—1793), a nephew of Fredrik II of Prussia. The uniform he wore on August 19th, 1772, when by a 'coup de'etat' he increased his power and introduced absolute monarchy, occupies a prominent position amongst the objects which have been used on important historical occasions. He had opportunity to prove the inherent force of his country also abroad by his successful war against Russia. The charger he rode in this campaign and the jacket he wore during the decisive naval battle of Svensksund in Finland in 1790, are war relics of happier occasions than are the clothes of Gustaf II Adolf and Charles XII, reminding us of death and defeat.

Though gifts which foreign princes have sent to Swedish Kings, the Royal Armoury has been enriched with very precious and beautiful objects. Some of its best Oriental articles, inter alia two exquisite quivers for bow and arrows, are presents to Gustavus Adolphus from his confederate, the Khan of Crimea. Bethlen Gabor, Prince of Siebenburgen, Gustavus Adolphus' brother-in-law, sent a very costly equestrian suit of armour. The saddle is of silver and the hilts of the swords are of pure gold, lavishly studded with precious stones. Horses and panoplies seems to have been most favoured as gifts. Charles II, the Spanish King, presented Charles XI with eight Andalusian steeds with hand-clothes, the latter of which are still preserved; and in 1673 Louis XIV of France brought over as many as a dozen hunting horses complete with hand-clothes, saddles, pistols, rifles and swords. The main part of this gift is exhibited in the Royal Armoury. The saddle as well as the weapons are excellent proofs of the artistic and technical skill of the masters attached to the French Court. Among the signatures on the weapons we find the names of Louis XIV's foremost "arquebusiers ordinaries", Piraube, Thuranine, Le Hollandios, etc., and on the silver inlay on the most costly and beautiful of the rifles we read the name "Berain", the past master of French Ornamental art during the reign of Louis XIV.

A Gilded Sledge

The gilded sledge, exhibited in the northern part of the Royal Armoury, was presented with great ceremony at the Royal Palace of Stockholm in 1777, in return for the gift of a carriage and four Oland ponies, made by Gustaf III to the Empress Maria Teresia of Austria. As an exponent of the Rococo style in Vienna during the reign of Maria Teresia, this sledge is unequalled.

Even as late as the 18th and 19th centuries, the monarch of the Barbary States sent horses with gold-embroidered saddles and saddle-cloths. The last gift arrived as late as 1865 These treasures now adorn one department of the Armoury.

During the middle of the 19th century, what remained of the Royal Wardrobe was brought to the Royal Armoury. It was saved from the great fire in 1697 practically in tact, and, whereas the Armoury was moved from place to place, it remained in safe keeping in the new Palace.

The costume of Gustavus Adolphus and Karl X Gustav (1654-60) are among the most notable of the exhibits in this department, inter alia because of their great number. No less than 28 whole costumes of the latter are preserved, most of them lavishly embroidered or trimed with lace. No other museum can show so large a collection of men's costumes from the 17th century. Royal mantles and coronation robes also belong to the Wardrobe. These are exhibited in a special room, the so-called "King's room". Here the visitor may also admire two aigrettes of gold, enamel and precious stones, executed by the goldsmith Rupprecht Miller of Stockholm for the coronation of Charles IX in 1604. There are also saddle mountings of the same material and technique, ordered from the same master for the coronation of Gustavus Adolphus.

The Royal Armoury has an exceptionally full collection of saddles. The most valuable of these saddles from an aesthetic, but not a material point of view, is made of hazel coloured velvet with raised embroideries in gold and real pearls. To this belongs also a large saddle-cloth executed in the same manner. Mountings, stirrups and bits are enamelled and set with precious stones. The saddle was originally made for the coronation of Gustavus Adolphus' daughter. Queen Kristina, in 1650.

Spoils Of War

A collection such as the Royal Armoury's naturally also includes spoil taken in war although not so much by far as is often assumed. But the above mentioned Italian helmet, taken at Warsaw in 1655, belongs to this category. Judging from its inscription, another helmet with the same provenance belonged to the Russian Szar Ivan Vasijlievicz, called "the terrible". One Turkish and five Persian shields come from Kaiser Rudolf's art cabinet in Prague, whence they were taken in 1648, and a boat in Dutch style, with carved and gilded decorations on the outside, and marines in battle array painted on the inside was left behind by Peter I of Russia, when he fled before the 17-years-old Charles XII at Narva in 1700.

This is only a short exposition of what the Royal Armoury has to offer interested visitors There are large groups of weapons, Swedish as well as foreign, banners, carriages, sledges, ceremonial objects, decorations, etc. In the fulness of its variety, where unity means the personal prominance of Kings and the highest men in society, it is an excellent source of knowledge in different departments, and affords an opportunity of admiring the products of the most skilled and artistic masters of different countries and periods.—(I.R.I.B.).

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REIGN OF TERROR IN NANKING

50,000 Japanese Soldiers Let Loose On Captured City

The "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent in Shanghai has been prevented by the Japanese military censors from sending any account of the Japanese Army's atrocities in Nanking. He was told when he complained, that the accounts were "exaggerated" or untrue." From documents received direct from Nanking it is now possible to reveal in detail the extent of the Japanese terrorism (writes the "Manchester Guardian.")

The Japanese Army entered Nanking on December 13, and on the following day some 50,000 soldiers were turned loose in the city, which was packed with Chinese refugees. The Japanese soldiers roamed through the city at will, robbing the Chinese of money, food, and clothing, breaking into houses, attacking women and wounding or killing any who resisted their demands. Thousands of refugees were gathered in the buildings belonging to the Nanking University under the care of foreign missionaries, and in some cases under the American flag, but this proved no protection. Japanese soldiers broke in the gates or climbed over the walls, tore down the American flag, and threatened foreigners with the bayonet. The International Safety Zone Committee and the University authorities repeatedly protested to the Japanese Embassy, which arrived on December 15 in order to act as a buffer between the Army and the foreign colony, but without result. For a long time the Embassy refused to believe what it was told, and when it could no longer pretend to innocence (for the strets were full of corpses and women were raped within sight of the Embassy doors) it admitted that it was powerless.

Dr. E. Moses presided at the film show in aid of the Mahila Sangha, Bombay, at the Krishna Cinema on 27th ulti. Photo shows him with Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar, President of the Sangha on his left and other members of the institution.

At first there were only 17 military policemen in the whole city to control 50,000 soldiers, and as late as December 21 two members of the International Committee drove several miles through the city without finding a single military policeman.

A LIST OF ATROCITIES

The following details, all attested by foreigners whose evidence is indisputable, will be the best proof of what was happening all over the city.

On December 15 Japanese soldiers broke into the Library Building of the University for the third time. They raped four women on the premises, carried off two who were released after being raped and three who never returned. One thousand five hundred refugees were sheltering in the building

On December 16 more than thirty women were raped in the Agricultural Economics Compound by soldiers who came repeatedly and in large numbers. The same night Japanese soldiers returned to the Library Building and demanded money, watches, and women at the point of the bayonet. Several women were raped on the premises and the watchman beaten because he had no girls ready for the soldiers.

On December 17 some soldiers broke into the University Middle School. One frightened child was killed by a bayonet and another seriously wounded Eight women were raped. Soldiers climbed over the walls of this building day and night, with the result that the refugees became hysterical and did not sleep for three nights

On December 21 seven Chinese men were dragged from the Library Building for forced labour though there was no suspicion that they had served as soldiers. Soldiers also broke into the University hospital and were removing the ambulance when stopped by an American.

MISERY OF CHINESE

These are just isolated incidents quoted from a long list. All the time the looting continued and soldiers frequently forced poor Chinese to carry the possessions which had been stolen from them. Thousands of refugees were starving because they had lost all their food and money and bitterly cold because they had lost their clothing. For some reason the Japanese soldiers, working in large groups under the direction of officers, systematically set fire to the poorer quarters, so that thousands of people were rendered homeless. Where refugees were gathered soldiers habitually came on "inspection" which meant looking for women to attack. The houses of foreigners were not immune and Japanese soldiers broke in freely. One American missionary was dragged out of bed in the middle of the night by a drunken soldier with a bayonet.

After repeated protests had been made the Japanese authorities began to promise that the situation would be remedied and discipline restored. Proclamations were actually put up on gates and walls, but were torn down by the Japanese soldiers. As late as December 26, for instance, soldiers visited the Bible Teachers' Training School for Women, a place which had already suffered terribly, and took food, clothes, and money. They also raped seven women, including a girl of 12. The same night another group of soldiers came and raped twenty women. Frequently, after many such visits, the refugees would have no more money and food left to give, and the soldiers would beat them for their "refusal."

JAPANESE "INSPECTION"

On the same night—December 26—three Japanese soldiers drove up to the main gate of the University in a car and announced that they had orders to "inspect" the buildings. They forcibly prevented the watchman from giving alarm and took him with them while they found and raped three girls one of whom was only eleven years old. One of the girls they took away with them.

Yet all these incidents were only a fraction of the total and took place indeed, where the situation was relatively good owing to the presence and "protection" of foreigners. It is difficult to imagine the full extent of the terror and misery of the captured city. The latest reports are that the situation has now improved and that discipline has to a certain extent been restored. This seems due less to the goodwill of the generals, who showed themselves utterly callous than to the anxiety of the diplomatists at the reports which were beginning to reach the outer world in spite of censorship The improvement did not come until after nearly three weeks of brutality unparalleled even in this time.

"How deep is this lake?" asked the interested visitor.

"Well, sir," said the guide, "we don't know the actual depth, but last year a young Australian came here for a swim, dived in, and didn't come up to the surface again."

"And weren't you able to rescue him?"

"No, but next day we received a cablegram from Australia asking us to send on his clothes!"

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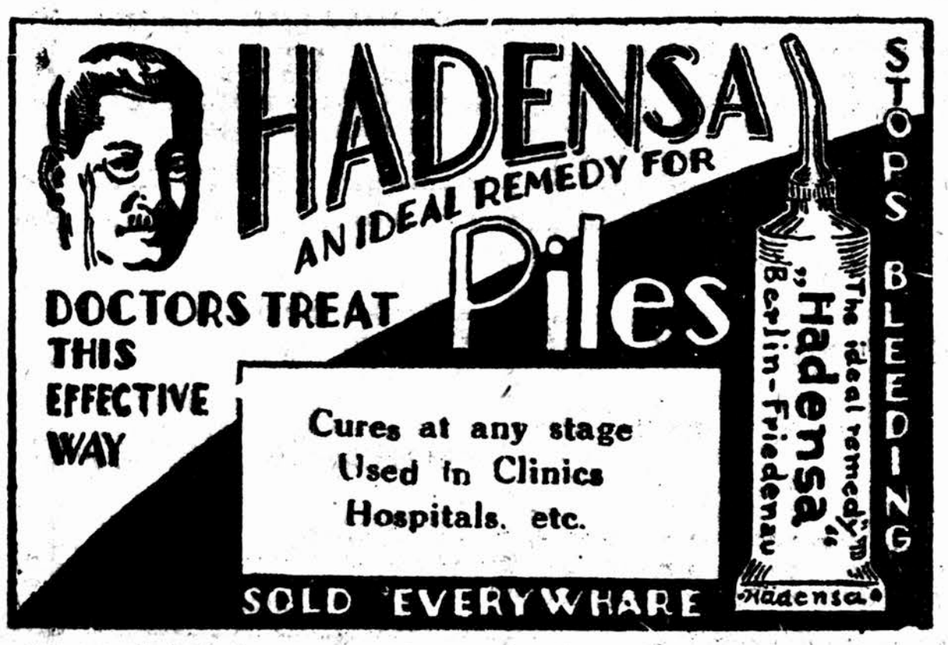

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

Twelve Days For All Workers Ensured In Swedish Govt. Bill

Legislation to ensure a fortnight's holiday with pay for virtually all classes of wage and salary earners is proposed in Sweden. The Swedish Riksdag has rejected similar proposals before, but in the Riksdag of 1938 it stands a good chance of acceptance. Nearly half its members represent the Social Democratic party, and the Labour-Farmer Coalition Government commands a comfortable majority in both Houses (writes a Stockholm Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian".)

The Swedish Workers' Protection Act of 1931 stipulates that workers who are employed during the whole year without considerable intermission should be given a continuous holiday of at least four days in association with a Sunday or another public holiday. But this stipulation is of little real significance, for it provides the workers with no legal claim upon the employer. Such holidays as Swedish workers at present enjoy are guaranteed not by the law but by collective agreements. These agreements covered 574,028 workers or 47.7 p.c of all workers affected by collective agreements, in 1936. The remaining workers are engaged chiefly in seasonal occupations. The overwhelming majority of industrial workers have to be satisfied with an annual holiday of four or five days. Only 26.3 per cent received six days, 12 per cent. received over six but under twelve days, and only 1.4 per cent. could boast of a twelve day annual holiday.

Commercial and administrative employees, including, among others, industrial technicians, foremen, office workers, shop assistants, and warehouse workers, enjoyed better conditions. From information supplied to the Board of Social Affairs by the employers, of 67,237 such workers it appears that nearly half received twelve days' holiday, whilst rather more than a third received more than twelve days.

A Government Bill

The report of the committee appointed by the Swedish Social Minister in June, 1936, to investigate the holiday question has now been presented to the Government, and the Government is expected to present a Holidays Bill during the present session. In his instructions to the committee the Social Minister laid down that the committee should consider "the introduction into the legislation of general and compulsory regulations concerning holidays for, in principle, all categories of workers and income earners." The committee was also to investigate "in what degree the advantage of holidays can be given to seasonal workers and workers otherwise employed for unspecified period." The committee's proposals cover virtually all who are employed in another's service, the only exceptions are workers employed by near relations and those who are remunerated exclusively by a share in the profits.

The recommendations go much farther than the Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1936. The committee rejects the system of central holiday funds, adopted in France and Belgium, under which the employer affixes a stamp of certain value for each week of worker's holiday book.

Committee's Recommendations

The committee recommends that every worker employed by the same employer for at least four months shall have the right to one day's annual holiday for each month of employment during which not less than 18 days' work has been carried out. Given normal labour conditions, this implies that the worker would enjoy an annual period of rest and recreation of 15 days, of which 12 would be working days. Public and customary holidays, with the exception of Sundays, shall be included in the annual holiday. This means both an advantage and a disadvantage to the worker, according to his wage and employment conditions, but the effect should not be particularly pronounced as the annual holiday is to be taken during the period May 2 to September 30, in the absence of agreement between the parties on some other period for the holiday.

Wages are to be paid during the holiday period. Workers paid by the week or longer period shall receive the normal wages and for the other workers average wages for each day of holiday shall be equal to the average daily income. The committee proposes that a worker who has been employed for at least four months and has carried out work for at least 18 days each month during that period shall receive full recompense for the holiday pay which would have been paid should he give up his job or be compelled to leave for whatever reason, before receiving the holiday due. As the qualification period has been fixed as low as four months, the majority of seasonal workers should become entitled either to holidays or to holiday compensation.

The number of days' holiday to which the worker is entitled during each calendar year will depend on his length of employment and conditions of work during the preceding year. For the purposes of calculation, public and customary holidays and such time as the worker is prevented from working on account of accident incurred at work, occupational illness or military service is to be counted as working time. No attention is to be paid to the length of time worked each day in calculating the number of days' work for each month.

Cost Of The Scheme

It has not been considered necessary or desirable to propose penalties for offences against the law or for the supervision by some State Organ of its application. The committee considers that the workers themselves and their organisations will be sufficiently interested to see that the law is applied and that the trade unions will strongly influence their members not to use their legally safeguarded holidays for other paid employment. Nevertheless the proposed legislation difinitely implies that the worker will be able to invoke the law in order to secure holidays due or damages for their loss.

With the exception of the representative of the employing interests, all the members of the committee have agreed in principle to the central feature of the report—a twelve-day minimum holiday for all classes of workers, safeguarded by law. The employers' representative considers that no such legislation should be introduced, and that if it is the minimum should be put at six days and the qualification period raised to one year. So far the report has met with sympathetic treatment, on the whole, by the press. The holidays question has, however, economic as well as social implications. The Board of Trade has undertaken an inquiry into the additional costs to industrial concerns. It reports that the approximate increase in costs to industry of a six, nine, and twelve day statutory holiday would be respectively 0.15, 0.57, and 1.02 per cent of the estimated value of production. At the present time the possibility of Swedish industry being able to bear this additional cost does not appear to be greatly in doubt. And politically the twelve-day holiday for all has good propects of passing into law in Sweden, unless trade depression sets in.

COMPOUNDING WOOD

The lumber industry in general will watch with interest the outcome of a series of experiments involving new methods for the compounding of various kinds of wood, now being conducted at Mobile, Alabama. The term, "compounding of wood," has been applied in the past to the process of peeling veneers, drying and gluing them together with the grains running in opposing directions to add strength. It is known as plywood

The basic principle of the new compounded lumber is simple. Woods unsuitable for many construction uses become the core, and other types of wood become the covering or face in such proportions as will produce a board complying with construction specification.

The aim at Mobile is to produce compounded wood uniform in weight, strength and colour and to start production on a large scale as soon as a new big-capacity plant is ready for operation. The compounded wood is to be marketed with a light "blonde" surface to permit uniformity of colour. Thus there can be prepared from the major species of forest and even jungle woods boards having within five per cent. of the same elastic quality.

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THE HIGHLANDS OF KENYA

How Indians' Rights Have Been Trampled Upon

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

The case of the Reservation of the Highlands of Kenya for the exclusive settlement of the European, was before the Indian and British Governments in 1922-'23, a White Paper issued by the British Government in the latter year declared that the area would be so reserved, though no legislative act would be passed on racial lines.

The question has again come before the Indian public and the Indian Government on account of the announcement of the British Government that an Order-in-Council will be soon passed setting apart these lands for exclusive European occupation.

A deputation of Kenya public workers, consisting of Messrs. Shamsuddeen. Isher Dass, P. A. Mehta and S. J. Amin is now on a visit to India in order to educate and awaken public opinion and seek assistance from the various Indian Governments.

The European chroniclers of Kenya state that Lord Delamere discovered the Highlands of Kenya. But for centuries these lands were inhabited by the Kikuyu, the Masai. the Lumbwa and the Nandi. The kikuyu were an industrious agricultural people inhabiting the fertile slopes of Mount Kenya. The grasslands and forests of the heights and vales of the Great Rift Valley were occupied by the warlike tribe of the Masai whose military tribal organisation is the wonder of sociologists and militarists. The Nandi and Lumbwa are pastoral stockbreeding tribes of great and virulity.

An African River.

The Highlands of Kenya were discovered by the Arabs and the Indians travelling from the Coast to Uganda and back. The British discovered them while surveying the shortest railway route from Uganda to the Coast. In fact, the main block of the Highlands lay within the boundaries of the Kingdom of Uganda which had its capital in Kampala now the main commercial centre of the Protectorate of Uganda. The area was separated from the Kingdom and merged in the East Africa Protectorate in 1902. The reason for this separation was the demand of Lord Delamere, Mojor Grogan and others to form a White settlement in the heart of East Central Africa.

Land-Grabbers At Work

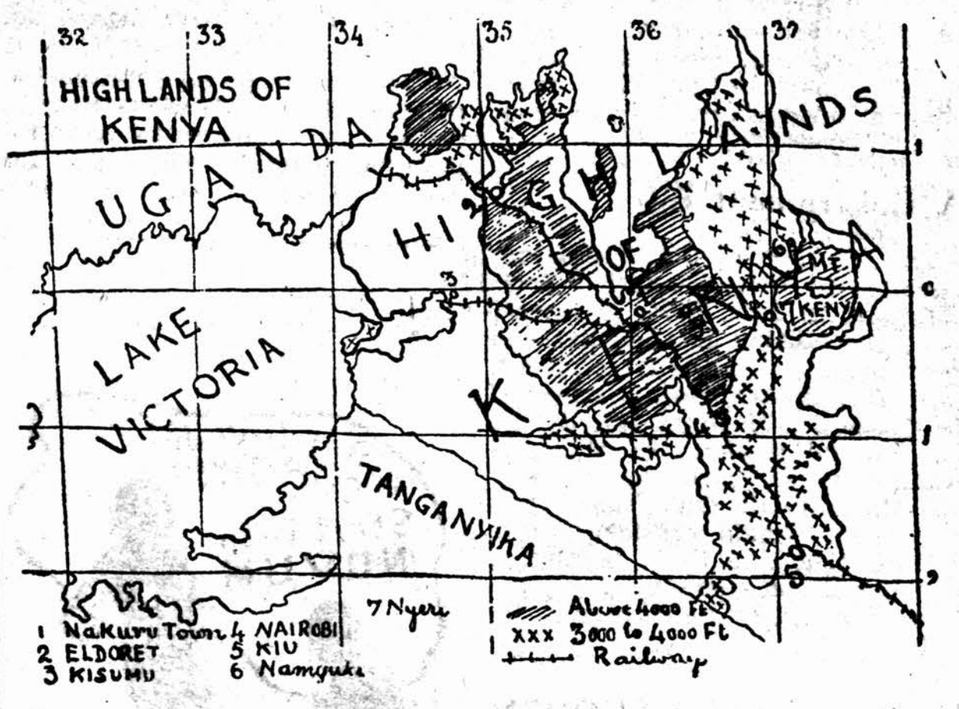
For some time the British Government hesitated. They were not sure that white people could flourish on the equator. Land was offered for settlement to Indians who had penetrated far into the interior as traders and Government servants. but the simple people refused the offer on the ground that they could not transplant their social culture to these parts and would have ultimately to return to their fatherland. Before, however, any definite policy could be determined by the Government in Britain, a succession of imperialist-minded Chief Commissioners. afterwards Governors urged on by the powerful personalities of Lord Delamere and his co-workers, went on disregarding Native rights and customs and alienated extensive areas in the Kikuyu lands and the Rift Valley to European settlers Miles and miles of African land were given away at no price or very little price to English noblemen or sons and relatives of these men or even to several bold and unscrupulous adventurers. The innocent people of the land could not. of course, understand what was happening and most landgrabbers were actually welcomed as friends. One of these persons even went to the length of calling himself "King of the Wakikuyu". The Imperial Government was meak, the Indian Government was indifferent and Indian public opinion was ignorant, the result of all of which was that by 1807 most of what is called the Highlands of Kenya was alienated to a few big settlers who were powerful and influential enough to compel local administrators to with-hold grants of land from, or make such grant difficult for, Asians. White settlement had come into existence. A nuclius for the paramount functioning of "White Christian Civilisation" had been established. In 1908 Lord Elgin, while saying that no legal discrimination could be exercised, felt sufficiently confident to state that as a matter of administrative convenience alienation of land in the Highlands would be confined to the European. There were protests from Indians, but they were weak and not sufficiently vocal. India was dominated at the time by the Partition of Bengal, by the Morley-Minto Reforms and by the Delhi Durbar during the years the European in Kenya were consolidating their small Highland Colony.

Three African Chiefs.

By 1914 the land position of the European in Kenya had been strengtheneo to a very great extent. The Kikuyu lands round the foot of Mount Kenya, near Donyo Sabuk and along the Escarpment looking down on the immediate dip of the Great Rift Valley known locally as the Kedong Valley had already passed into White hands forming the coffee blocs near Nyeri, Sisal blocs near Makuyu and coffee aeras between Nairobi and Limuru. Natives had begun to be alarmed, for at the time of the periodical shifting of pasture-lands and tribal cultivation areas, they were suddenly faced with land rights suddenly acquired by European owners, rights of which they knew absolutely nothing.

Negotiations With Masai Tribes

It has been already mentioned above that the Masai inhabited the Great Rift Valley and the adjacent heights. The Masai are a pastoral people owning hundreds of thousands of cattle and living on milk and fresh blood. They do not cultivate land and require for their stock extensive pastures intented with running brooks and rivers. The territory occupied by them before 1911 was ideally adapted for their needs. Rolling grasslands interspersed intensively by perennial streams and studded with hills and dales of rich soil are the features of this part of Africa. Alienations were made to European settlers in the area without the knowledge of the Masai leaders. Soon more land was wanted and this had to be taken from the tribal pasture-lands. The Masai in peace times is different from the Masai on the warpath and it was not in the interest of British Imperialism to have a Native war in East Africa immediately on the wake of the Boer War. Negotiations were undertaken with tribal leaders and the Masai people were asked to vacate the central area of the Rift Valley. One section of the tribe was given land for settlement along the Southern boarders of the Protectorate and the other was sent to the North in what is known as Laikipia. In order that the Southern and Northern sections of the tribe should not lose their sense of tribal unity, and that the people should have access to the sacred tribal grounds of the Aberdare mountains the leaders had insisted on a Masai corridor across the vacated area. This had been granted, but had proved to be a source of fortifica-



(Continued On Page 43)

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The Communal Strife In India

What Observers In Europe Think Of The Problem

(BY SURESH VAIDYA).

I have travelled in most of the principal countries of Europe. My presence aroused a great deal of curiosity and cordiality wherever I went. What surprised me specially was the keen interest these Europeans showed in learning the truth about India.

They were enthusiastic in praising India's culture and ancient civilisation. They expected me to be proud of my country because of its vast cultural heritage, its great men like Gandhi, Tagore and Jawaharlal Nehru. Even the Taj Mahal, in the construction of which I had no hand, they expected me to be proud of.

They were keen on knowing whether India's political problems were after all settled; if not when was India launching another movement. Was Gandhi a practical politician, or was he running after a mirage. What form of government did India wish to have when she became independent, Socialistic or Capitalistic, dubbing the latter one as a system going through its decadence with sparse chances of survival. I answered them to the best of my ability, and they were mostly pleased with my answers. However, only one answer did not seem to satisfy them completely; and that was about our Communal problem. Thanks to the efficiency of the British Press and British propaganda, in all parts of Europe they know that we Indians fight among ourselves; have no national unity; and are loath of uniting. The persistence with which the question was asked, jarred my ears. And every time it was asked I hung my head down in shame.

A Catalan Paralled

The summer before last I spent in Barcelona with some of my friends. Spain was not torn by a merciless civil war then, and everywhere there was calm, at any rate superficially, for not long ago the Asturians had put up a hopeless yet brave fight against the Gil Roubles Government. My friends were neither Socialists nor Fascists. They were a thoroughly law-abiding citizens, with the difference that they were Catalan Nationalists. Now in Catalonia, India is a well-known country. During the civil disobedience movement, I was told, hundreds of meetings were held in Catalonia supporting the Indian cause, and many of the walls of Barcelona were stuck with posters of Mahatma Gandhi I saw one such poster.

My Catalan friend said to me: "Your fight is very similar to our fight. We are Catalans, but are to-day subjected to the rule of Spain. We wish to be separate, not because we hate the Spaniards, but we hate domination. I believe it is the same with you Indians; what you hate is British domination. But we know that to destroy that domination, the one thing necessary for us to unite. That is why among Catalan Republicans you will find all sorts of people, churchmen, traders, industrialists, Socialists, Communists, Syndicalists, all except the reactioneries. Can't you in India do something like we have done? Make a united party in India; then the task of fighting your oppressors will become easy. Devote your attention to winning your country's liberty first. Settle your religious questions later on." For all I know, my Catalan friend was right Catalonia, as she was to prove later on during the civil war, was going to be impregnable to the forces of Fascism, and could hold out heroically against great many assaults. And the success of Catalonia was due to the united front of all parties they had brought about for one single aim and purpose, namely the defeat of the oppressor and the winning of liberty from Fascist hordes.

An American Missionary's Comment

In a cafe in the Bohemian district of Paris called Quarter Latin, I accidentally stumbled across, a veteran American missionary, who suspected in me a good French linguist who could help him establish contact with the French waiter. My suspicion was well-founded, for the American knew no French, and soon we got on to talking, exchanging confidences regarding our respective countries.

The talk rambled over several problems, and finally and inevitably centred on the Communal problem. "Now, is'nt it deplorable, "he said patting his snow-white beard, "that a great country like yours should continue to wallow in shame. Your country is rich in natural resources, which, when developed on proper lines, will make it unnecessary for anyone to live in poverty. You complain of British domination; you say that Britain rules India with her military might. My friend, remember, you are 350 millions. Disunity is the keystone on which the structure of British rule in India is based. Get rid of your communal differences. Tell your communal fanatics the story of the Turkish general, who said 'I put politics in one pocket, and religion in another."

This American missionary I came to know, had just returned from China He was working in a backward town in the province of Kansu. When the Chinese Red Army crossed Kansu in its famous March to the North to the province of Shansi, the veteran missionery had the misfortune of being made a prisoner. He, however, assured me that he suffered no persecution or indignity at the hands of the Reds, but was on the contrary thankful to their courtesy. "I had only heard of Communists before, "he told me, "but when I actually came in contact with them I found them to be most human and friendly people."

Chinese Muslims

In the province of Kansu the Red Army had to deal with the Mohammedan problem. The Kansu Mohammedans had always distrusted the Chinese Government, and had found the Chinese whenever the opportunity arose. "I personally never believed that the Mohammedans would ever develop such cordiality and unity with the Chinese people as they did when the Red Army entered their province. There is an example for you Indians, whose Muslim and Hindu population is always at loggerheads.

"The Muslims," he continued, "at first distrusted the Red Army, interpreting the Reds' overtures as a trap. But soon the Reds got among the Muslim population all right by fraternising with the poor peasantry. When that was done they approached the Muslim priests, who though fanatical in religious matters, were poor all the same, and therefore anti-Capital. Thus the Reds went on creating confidence among the Muslims by

(Continued on Page 42.)

Problems Of Women's Education

British Educationist Finds Girls' High Schools More Alive Than Those Of Boys In India

The British Commonwealth League held a Sectional Conference in London on February 9th, the first of a series of conference on "Problems affecting Women's Education in the Empire." Mrs. Corbett Ashby presided, and a number of women's organisations sent representatives.

Miss Mary Hartley, late Headmistress of Ackworth Girls School, gave an introductory address on "What Education Means". She said that the foundation of a State was the education of its youth. During the early years the mother was the guardian, later the child was passed on to specially trained educators. The aim of education should be a self-regulated life, contributing to the well-being of the world. It should concern itself with social welfare whilst seeking the highest development of the individual; it should combine instruction of mind, body and spirit, and should be carried on into adult life. The body, the speaker said, should be an active, controlled and serviceable instrument, the imagination trained, the creative instinct encouraged and the reasoning powers developed. The principles of truth, honour, loyalty, generosity and humility should be inculcated, training in leadership and the exercise of power should be given, and a feeling of individual and communal responsibility encouraged. Given such an education, was it only a dream to hope for a generation of young men and women with their mental powers developed, nobility of character fostered, and deepened, and a practical sympathy for their fellow men? Such training should lead to a desire for further education in adult life, plans for the employment of leisure hours, and an earnest resolve to be a credit to the human race.

Educational Facilities In India

Educational facilities for girls in India was then discussed under three headings, Government, missionary and private enterprise. The first speaker was Mr. S. H. Wood, Director of Intelligence and Public Relations in the Board of Education, who had recently made a tour of Government schools in Northern India. He said that in the higher grades, women's education was not inferior to men's; indeed, he found the girls' high schools more alive than those of the boys where the chief aim seemed to be the mere acquisition of knowledge. The real problem was that of the primary schools for little boys and girls; and it was really a desperate problem. Illiteracy hung like a dead weight over India! as long as there was illiteracy in the homes, the primary schools would make little progress. The speaker stressed the importance of women's education firstly, because young children would only become literate when their mothers had at least some measure of litteracy; secondly, women teachers were badly needed, since they were, in his opinion, much more successful in teaching small children; they had more patience and did not force the pace as men were apt to do. Early marriage and conditions in the villages which made it unsafe for single women to live there, militated against the supply of women teachers. He believed that the educated woman was a curbing influence on men, and that improved relations between men and women in India would result from educating the women. As a practical outcome of the Conference he made two suggestions, first, that the need for the appointment of women inspectors in schools should be stressed: secondly, that the best literature from other countries about the work of pioneer women in education should be made available to India.

Education In Madras Presidency

Mrs. Rama Rau spoke of education in the Madras Presidency. She said that girls' schools were better and more numerous than in Northern India; marriage was no ban to the employment of women as teachers, and the schools were well-staffed. She thought that the foreign medium of instruction was wrong; although there was no common language, she thought it should be possible for children to be taught in their own vernacular. The small amount of public money available for education in India made educational experiments almost impossible. Parents were quite willing for boys and girls to attend the same schools and colleges, but there was not the same free intermingling and intercourse as in co-educational schools in this country. She stressed the importance of broadcasting in a country where illiteracy was rampant.

Miss Griffith, of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, spoke of the educational facilities provided by the missions. Education for high-caste Indian girls was given at Queen Mary's School in Delhi; there were also schools for education up to the middle standard and for the industrial training of village girls. She was glad to think that many leading Indian women had received their education in mission schools.

Private Schools

Mrs. Tara Bai, a member of the staff of the Lady Irwin College, dealt with education provided by private enterprise. The Lady Irwin College, she said, was the first institution to be founded, staffed and maintained by women; it was one of the practical achievements of the All-India Women's Conference. It was only started in 1932, and at present lack of funds restricted its activities, but it was steadily progressing and was making its presence felt all over India. In spite of limited accommodation, there were students from almost all the Provinces, and women of every community and creed lived, ate and worked together. The original idea had been to provide study and research in Home Science, Educational Methods and Experimental Psychology, but sufficient money was not yet available; students, however, were being trained as teachers of domestic science, and given a practical course to enable them to utilise this in the home and to raise society to a higher and healthier level. The International University founded by Rabindranath Tagore was modelled on traditional lines but adapted to modern India. Indian art, culture and literature had been revived, and to this was added the best of the culture of other countries. The Girls' Department had been started in 1922. It was a residential university, and boys and girls studied together; students came from other countries, and understanding and harmonious relations between east and west were thus established. The arts had a prominent place in the curriculum, but the girls, in addition, were taught domestic science and needlework. The Indian Women's University in Poona was founded by Professor Karve in 1916, and its aim was to provide education of a university type for women, as well as training in domestic science and the arts. Its object was to help girls to be better wives, mothers and citizens.

Women's Education In Australia

Educational opportunities for Women and Girls in Australia was dealt with in the afternoon by Miss Janet Mitchell, Warden of Ashburn Hall, Manchester University. She said that there was no sex discrimination in Australia as regards educational opportunities. Education was free, secular and compulsory, and there were excellent State and Government schools. The teachers were civil servants, appointed and paid by Government. Every State elementary school had an Infant School attached to it. In most schools cookery and housewifery was taught. The speaker said that there were excellent correspondence classes available for the children living in remote districts in the Bush, and broadcasting was an important educational factor in these cases. There was a University in each State, and women had every opportunity to take up any career that appealed to them and to work their way to high executive positions.

Professor J. B. Cleland of Adelaide University and Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Aborigines, spoke on education for aboriginal children in Central and South Australia. He pointed out that owing to the fact that there had been little intermixture of the aborigines with other races, their mental make-up cast in a somewhat different mould from that of the white races which have interminglied freely. All full-blood natives were under the care of the Chief Protector, and also some mixed-blood living as aborigines. He was assisted by the Advisory Committee for Aborigines, but the responsibility remained with him and his Ministers. The speaker considered that full-blood and mixed-blood children could reach a reasonable standard of education, but the prospect of development of the initiative, foresight and thrift necessary for the circumstances of modern life was not so hopeful. He believed that those still living under tribal conditions should be allowed to continue without outside influences as long as possible; they would thus be far happier than we could make them. European influences were bound to lead to detribalisation, to a loss of tribal control by the older men (and often the older women); to loss of tribal law, which led to tribal immorality; to loss of religion and lack of interest in life, and, finally, in many cases to extinction. As regards detribalised natives, the case was quite different. They must receive education in the broadest sense to fit them to become happy and independent members of a highly differentiated European community. The missionary came as a protecting influence and, with Government aid in teaching, reasonable progress was being made in a good basal education. Missionary efforts and State schools thus ministered to the simpler requirements of these children; where they were few in number they attended the same schools as white children, where they were numerous, separate schools were established What was needed was more vocational training; training for girls in cookery, needlework and household duties. It was hoped that gradually young married couples might be placed in suitable European environment in out-lying country districts, where their children might grow up embued with European ideals, with the gradual lightening of colour as the generations followed on and the aboriginal blood might become merged in the general community. Such ultimate merging, the speaker thought, was the only way to prevent their complete extinction in a short space of time.

In New Zealand

Miss Ailsa Plummer then dealt with Education for girls in New Zealand. She said that although education in that country was similar to that in England, since New Zealand was a comparatively young country it had, in some respects broken away from convention. The Education Act of 1877 showed high ideals and wide vision. It established State Schools, free, compulsory and secular. Every child between seven and fourteen must attend school, though they can begin earlier and stay longer. There are about 10 per cent. private schools, mostly church schools, where the standard of education is not so high as in the state schools. There are three types of state schools: primary, at which the children stay until twelve years of age; these are day-schools and co-educational. Admission to the secondary schools is by proficiency certificate, which nearly all obtain. These are also mostly dayschools, but co-education is less common. Free passes on the railway are given to children who require to travel to school, and maintenance

(Continued On Page 9.)

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The Hon. Mr. Gole, Revenue and Excise Minister, C. P. accompanied by Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S., Excise Commissioner, toured recently in the northern districts of the province in order to explain to the people the object of the prohibition policy of Government and to enlist their co-operation and support in furtherance of the same. Photo shows him at Katni where he addressed three largely attended meetings.

SHARIAT

Muslim Personal Law Explained

In view of the Muslim Personal Law (*Shariat*) Application Act, 1937, which is now in force, the following note on *shariat* (pron. shar-ee-yat or shar-ee-ya) may prove interesting:—

Sharia'a (*shar'*) lit.—"the road to the watering-place, the path to be followed" (*Enc. of Isl.*, iv. 321), technically—"the canon law of Islam, the totality of Allah's commandments"—not "law" in the modern sense of the word, but comprising an infallible body of ethical rules which must be obeyed by every one who is (i) subject to the law of Islam mukallafi, *viz. has attained years* of discretion (*baligh*), and (iii) is possessed of normal mental powers (*'aqil*). According to Schacht the fundamental tendency in the growth of *shari'a* was the religious evolution of all the affairs of life.

The *shari'a* in the words of Snouck Hurgronje, is a doctrine of duties, a code of obligations; individual rights have a secondary place in it (*Enc. of Isl.* ii. 105). It consists of the totality of commands (singular *hukm*, plural *ahkam; 'ahkam'* being also used as a synonym of *shari'a*), derived from the *"shari'a* evidences" (*adillah shar 'iyah*) which in turn are derived from the four sources of law,—*Our'an, sunna, ijma'* & *qiyas*. (Aghnides *Muh. Theor.* of Fin. Intro *p.* 81. Shari—*"any*-thing connected with the *shar'"*.

The Muslim doctors put the commands comprised in *shari,'a* under 5 heads (*al-ahkam al-khamsa*,—(1) *farz*—human atc strictly enjoined; (2) *mandub*—a thing that human beings are advised to do; (3) Makruh—a thing that should be avoided (4) *ja'iz* or *mubah*—a thing about which *sharia* is indifferent; and (5) *haram*—an act strictly forbidden. Aghnides, 109 sq.; *Enc. of Isl.* IV 322; Fyzee *Intro.*, 217. For a Shia view, see *al-Babu' l-hadi 'Ashar*, Trans. Miller § 113. The commands of *shari'a* are also divided under (1) *ibadat*—religious duties, and (2) *mu'amalat*—worldy duties; and under (1) the rights of God (*huquq Allah*) and (2) the rights of *men* huquq al-'ibadi. Abdur Rahim, *Muh. Jur.*, 201 *sqq Fiqh* —(Muslim) jurisprudence; *fiqh* along with *tafsir, hadith* and ancillary knowledge—*shari'a* or the *shara'i'*. The relation between *shari'a* and *figh* is a matter of some nicety. See Goldsiher *Enc. of Isl. s. v. Fikh* II 105, *Fuzee, Intro. to Mah. Law*, 19-25.—"Bombay Law Journal."

A TALE OF HEARTLESS CRUELTY

Child Kept 5 Years In Sunless Attic

This is the story of a five-year-old girl, rescued from a sunless attic where she has been imprisoned since birth. She cannot speak, she cannot walk, she cannot even laugh. She is afraid of a doll.

Doctors and nurses in Fayette Country Home, Union town, Pennsylvania, are trying to awaken to life this pathetic thing that is alive

To-day Matron Marietta, over the long-distance phone, told me the whole story, (writes the New York Correspondent of the "News Chronicle").

The girl, Alice Mary Harris, is the illegitimate daughter of a woman who has told the Humane Society officials that her septuagenarian father, David Harris, a local farmer, forced her to keep the child in the attic as punishment for her "sin"

Both he and the mother, Martha, aged 29, are now under arrest.

Alice Mary has been brought to hospital from the cramped bedchair she occupied, and is now being treated by the doctors, who say they hope to create a normal child from the sad little wreck who now lies in a ward.

Alice Mary's limbs are twisted with rickets, and are pitifully wasted. She cannot even chew food yet.

"We put the poor little thing in a bath," the matron said, "and heard the first sound from her—a terrified wail. She never had seen so much water.

"After the bath we put her in a ward where there are two boys, aged one and two. Alice Mary stared at them with wide-eyes. She could not take her eyes off them. When the two-year-old boy approached her she was not afraid.

"We brought in two rag dolls and a box of building blocks and tried to show her how to play. She was actually afraid of dolls

"But when she saw a little boy play with the bricks she plucked up courage and touched them herself."

The matron, who despaired when she first saw the child, was more cheerful.

"I believe it is going to be all right for her," she said "We shall begin to teach her to talk soon. But first she must build up strength.

"And we are waiting to hear her laugh. It would make us very happy to hear her laugh for the 1st time."

PROBLEMS OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION

(Continued From Page 8)

allowances where such attendance necessitates living away from home. There are two types of secondary schools; the grammar schools, where the education is academic and preparatory for entrance to the university, and technical, where more time is given to manual training, agriculture, domestic science and commercial subjects. If of average ability, the child's attendance at these schools may be extended from two to four years; the passing of the matriculation examination will entitle admission to the university. If the parents cannot afford university fees, a year of post-matriculation work will entitle to a bursary to cover the cost of tuition and exams at college, and a scholarship may be gained which will provide an additional allowance of £20 per annum for maintenance whilst at college. There are six universities, two of them agricultural colleges. In addition, there are correspondence schools for children in isolated districts or suffering from illness or physical disability. All schools are visited twice yearly by Inspectors. The drawback to so much State control is that the system is apt to become stereotyped, and there has been little change since 1877; the examination system tends to cramp it also knowledge is poured into the pupil, but there is little scope for drawing out what is in the pupil. The Teachers Training Colleges give exactly the same course to all students, whether they are to teach in towns, or country districts where the chief interest is farming. The present Labour Government is alive to this drawback, and intends to introduce some reforms.

All girls in the primary schools learn needlework, cookery and laundry-work, and may take a fairly wide domestic science course in the secondary schools. New Zealand has led the world in training for motherhood, though this is quite apart from the school course.

Education Of Maoris

Turning to the education of Maoris, the speaker explained that there was no colour problem in New Zealand. The Maoris were a fine race, and were not treated as in any way inferior. They attained to high positions. In the North Island, where they exist side by side with the whites, they are educated in the same schools; in certain districts where there are large settlements of Maoris there are native schools: these are State schools, with white teachers, and the education is similar to that in white schools. These children in the remote districts have little knowledge of English, and it is a draw-back that they are taught in that language. Within the last few years, however, there has been a growing feeling that there should be at least one Maori teacher in each school, and there has been a determined attempt to relate the Maori school to Maori life, and to give a place to Maori tradition and history. It is felt that their ancient culture should not be allowed to be forgotten, and that their arts and crafts should be revived

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"STRI BODH"

One of the oldest Gujarati monthlies, "Shri Bodh" has issued a special number called Stri Ank in which all articles are contributed by well-known women writers. This special number is edited by Srimati Manibaben Nanubhai Desai and great care is taken to make it attractive and instructive. The number contains articles on various subjects, political, social and educational. This monthly now enters into eighty-second year and has done considerable service in the cause of women. Mrs. Shardaben Mehta has contributed an article on "Progress of Women," Kumari Bachuben Lotwala writes on "Women and National Service". Mrs. Gangaben Patel has given a life sketch of Rasikmanibahen, Kumari Kapila Khandwala has dealt with educational problem and Mrs. Vijya Laxmi Pandit has written on "Balmanas," Mrs. Lilavati Munshi on "Art" and there are other instructive articles by Shrimati Chandravati Lakhanpal, Rameshwri Nehru and Rama Desai. This special number will be greatly appreciated by Gujarati reading women and Mrs. Keshavprasad Desai deserves congratulations for his services to this monthly.

STORY POEMS

STORY POEMS. Compiled and edited by K. Srinivas Kini, B.A., L.T., Head Master, Board High School, Mulki, South Kanara, and published by the Teachers' Publishing House, Madras, price As. 12.

Mr. K. S. Kini has compiled some of the good story poems in English language and edited them with notes and questions for use in high school classes. About 92 poems have been included in this book and they have been graded well to suit the requirements of the four standards in a high school. Mr. Bhavani Shankar Rao has written some suggestions on the reproduction of a story poem and these suggestions, it is believed, will be very useful for pupils to understand and rewrite the poems in simple prose. The appendices given at the end of the book are also very useful. The poems selected being readable ones, the book will afford recreation and fun even to a casual reader. Mr. Kini deserves to be congratulated on bringing out such a book.

K. G. W.

"PREMCHAND NUMBER" OF THE "ZAMANA"

It is gratifying to see that the "Zamana" of Cawnpore which has already several special numbers to its credit, has published a bulky special number to commemorate the late Munshi Premchand. This consists of more than 250 pages of solid reading containing contributions from some well-known writers of the country-like Munshi Peyarelal Shakir, Maulavi Muhammad Yahya Tanha, Munshi Jageshwar Varma "Betab", Pandit Banarsidas Chaturvedi, Maulavi Abdul Majid, Mr. Talib Allahabadi, Saiyed Maqbul Husain, Mr. Malik Ram and others. It is divided into three parts. The first contains articles which throw light on the various aspects of Mr. Premchand's life. The article written by Shrimati Shiv Rani Devi, wife of the late Munshi Sahib, is very touching indeed and it describes his home life. Several other writers also describe him in his capacity as a classmate, as a teacher, as a colleague, as a man, as a writer and as an artist, while the editor proudly recalls in an article Munshi Sahib's almost life-long connection with the "Zamana". In the second part several writers have described Munshi Premchand as a story-writer, and have also reviewed his various works. All these contributions are full of excerpts from the stories and novels written by Munshi Premchand. The third part consists of poems contributed by various poets, Hindus and Musalmans, in which they have paid their homage to the greatness of one who has now passed away to the invisible world. This number also contains several photos of the late Mr. Premchand, pertaining to the various periods of his earthly life, as well as his autograph. It gives all that is worth-knowing about Premchand. It is to be hoped that all lovers of Premchand will patronise this special number which is a publication worthy of being kept in all libraries. It is priced at Rs. 1-8-0.

We congratulate Mr. Daya Narayan Nigam, the editor, on bringing out a really entertaining and useful volume which perpetuates the relations that existed between him and the late Munshi Sahib who is now no more with us. The number is an abiding proof of the greatness of Munshi Premchand both as a man and as an artist. The title-page is adorned with an appreciation by Poet Tagore and a Persian line from Hafiz, a great lyric poet of Shiraz. There is no doubt that the void created as a result of Premchand's death in Urdu and Hindi journalism, for he could wield his powerful pen in both these languages with equal facility, will remain so for a long time to come since there is none to take his place. The works he has produced are masterpieces and they will continue to thrill the readers as long as these languages abide.

TABLES OF SHADVARGAS

TABLES OF SHADVARGAS by Dr. Bh. Satyanarayana Rao. Price Rs. 1/8, printed at A. G. Press, Bezwada.

From times immemorial ancient Hindu Savants of Astrology have unequivocally laid stress that the strength of the planets in a horoscope should be ascertained before attempting any prediction. Of the six sources of strength that a planet should possess in order to produce its full effects, the strength by "Vargas" is important There is an established theory of making these divisions, and the author has explained the whole system in this book. These tables will serve the student properly to assimilate and remember the various rules on Delineation and will enable him to determine the strength of each planet.

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THE "NORTHERN COUNTRIES" IN WORLD ECONOMY

The delegation for the promotion of economic co-operation between the Northern Countries of Europe deserves the heartiest congratulations of all those interested in world economy, on their successful efforts in producing a very instructive and illuminating volume called "the Northern Countries in world economy" to show the significance of these countries namely, Denmark Finland, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, in the world economy. Though the five countries are politically quite independent they have so much in common historically, culturally and economically that they claim the right to appear before the world under the above title.

After explaining the origin of the five Northern States, and their geography, the authors discuss in detail how the present cultural and economic standard of these countries have developed as a result of the growth of International division of labour which has taken place during the last hundred years. A large percentage of the population in each of the Northern Countries, gains its livelihood by agricultural than by any other branch of production, and all five countries are in a position to meet the home demand for refined animal foodstuffs, of which produce some of them even have a very considerable export surplus.

It is a well-known fact that all the richest fishing banks hitherto discovered in the oceans are situated in the Northern Hemisphere. The banks of the North Atlantic around the Fare Islands. Ireland and Bear Island, and the banks off the western and northern coasts of Norway are reckoned among the richest in the world. As a natural consequence of the existence of rich fisheries, considerable industries have grown up based on the products of fisheries especially in Norway and Iceland. In the front rank stand the tinning industry of Norway.

As if to compensate for their remote northerly situation Finland, Norway and Sweden have though their extensive forest areas, been blessed by nature with gifts with a unique beauty of their own and at the same time provided them with valuable economic resources. Apart from their timber resources, the Northern Countries possess many natural advantages for the industrial working of forest products. Forestry and the various branches of the working industries provide an illustration of one of the most outstanding features of the economic life of the Northern Countries, and developments seem to show that possibilities of further progress are far from being exhausted.

In addition to the above, the countries are also endowed with rich mineral resources such as iron-ores a large portion of which are still left untouched.

A large number of manufacturing industries have been developed to a high degree of efficiency, particularly, spinning and weaving, woollen, linen and artificial silk. The countries have been using the artificial fertilisers to an ever increasing extent during the past fifty years. The production of superphosphate in Denmark and Sweeden amounted in 1935 to 343,000 and 247,000 tons respectively. Norway has a large production of Nitrogen fertilisers, mainly nitrate of lime.

In chapters 8 and 9, the authors discuss in detail the prominent part these countries play as producers and consumers in the world economy. The total value of the export trade of the Northern Countries amounted to £207.2 millions in 1936, thus representing 5.12 per cent of the world export trade. In the same year their import trade amounted £223.7 millions or 5.2 per cent. of world's total import trade. Products of agriculture, fisheries, wood and some metals and minerals figure prominently among exports, while cereals such as wheat dye, coffee, fruit coke and coal etc. are among principal imports.

By virtue of their situation shipping has been developed to a very remarkable degree in these countries. In 1936, they possess, 1,259 ships having a total tonnage of 1,515,000, out of the total 30,923 ships and 65,084,000 tons in the world.

With their beautiful, distinctive and diversified natural scenery, and their characteristic types of people, these countries afford numerous attractions for visitors with opportunities for shooting, fishing and sports.

In conclusion the authors bring out clearly how the policy of economic co-operation in commercial policy, and in many other fields such as shipping, railways, banking etc. has enabled the Northern Countries to secure a very prominent place in world economy. Co-operation is the keynote of their success, and finds expression in every field and activity.

J. V. S.

The newly married couple were just leaving the register office when the wife suddenly remembered that she had registered her age as a year older than she actually was. She told her husband so.

"Och, never mind," he replied, "ye'll get the auld age pension a year sooner."

German "Britons" At Burg Hohenstein

German Labour Front Opens First School For Teaching Of Commercial And Idiomatic English

(By Adolph Meuer.)

Recent visitors to Burg Hohenstein, a beauty spot of the Taunus hills, near Bad Schwalbach, have been surprised to notice a troop of young people who look like Germans, but who speak only the English language. The reasons for this, which is easy of discovery, is that the German Labour Front has recently opened its first English School, where students are given comprehensive instruction, to fit them for commercial life either in England, or for positions in firms who trade with England.

The official name of this school is the English Boarding Adult School of Hohenstein Castle, and it makes it possible for Germans to learn English as thoroughly as is necessary to take up posts in that country. Every effort is made not to limit instruction merely to the language, but to make the students familier with British customs, mode of life and culture. It is held that complete mastery of the English tongue has only been gained when the student is not only able to converse and to understand what is said to him, but can also think in English. Life in the school is like that of any English boarding establishment.

Limited Number Of Students

The number of students admitted is small— it is not permitted to extend 20—so as to keep instructions as intensive and individual as possible. All professions in which a knewledge of English is essential are represented, for most of the students come from overseas trading firms, from industry, hotels, bank or export firms. It is intended that correspondents of both sexes shall be saved the necessity of visiting England to acquire the language, which, in future is to be replaced by a holiday course at the school. There is no ordinary school timetable, but there is an arrangement whereby each day's work is made as interesting as possible, without an apparent element of compulsion.

Some of the tutors are English, and some are Germans who have lived in England for many years. The director of the school chooses a new theme for every day, mostly dealing with the British Government, State, or economic or cultural life The selected theme is then made the subject of lectures and discussions. English is the only language spoken, even amongst the students themselves. In order to emphasise the necessity, for this there is a fine of five pfennings for every word of German spoken.

"Transplanting" English Atmosphere

The lectures are mostly illustrated by photographs, so that the auditors are also given an idea of what the English countryside is like. English literature takes a prominent place in the curriculum. British drama and novels are read, British songs are sung and British games are played. The great British daily papers are all provided, and they are eagerly read, and frequently provide the topic for the day's work. The every-day life of the school is an exact reproduction of life in England. The various rooms have English names, the meals are written in English and English dishes are served.

The students are often taken for motor trips and visit local firms. The guide, on these occasions, always speaks English. It is felt that the organisers have really succeeded in "transplanting" English to Germany, so that the students, during their period of residence, are entirely separated from their mother tongue.

Daily Routine

The day starts at 6-30, when there is a gymnatic hour. Instruction starts at 8-30, mostly with the singing of a song, but sometimes with a lecture, or a dictation period. Lunch is at 12-30, and from 1 to 3 p.m. there is a pause for rest. At 3 o'clock, there is either a walk an inspection or games tea is at 5 o'clock and supper at 7-30.

The evenings are spent in a reproduction of English family life. In this way, the students who, as they are already wage-earners, have to spend their holidays at the school, are provided with the uses of instruction and the pleasures of holidays. The courses last from 3 to 4 weeks. Anyone over the age of 21, who is a member of the German Labour Front, is entitled to attend them It is, of course, necessary for partcipants to have at least some acquintance with the English language, in which they must be able to make themselves understood. Special beginners' courses are being planned for the benefit of those who know no English and later more schools are to be instituted for other languages.

Aren't you afraid, Duce, that you may end by falling on your nose?
(The Clubs are: Germany Abyssinia, Austria, Lybia, England and Spain.)

—"La Republique," Paris.

INDIA'S BEGGAR PROBLEM.

It Will Be Sad Day When The Flow Of Indians' So-called Indiscriminate Charity Comes To A Stop

(By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.)

It was recently announced that Bombay's City Fathers were about to consider the Beggar Problem seriously. It is indeed high time that not merely the City Fathers but even the Central Government should set about solving this most pressing of India's special problems.

In Western countries such a vast army of unemployed beggars —numbering several millions— would be a serious menace to the tranquillity of any State. Nations thus over-burdened with hungry hordes of the unemployed turn their thoughts to military aggression, which brings the nation both glory and hopes of plunder. But, in India, the starving beggars can scarcely be considered as material for military recruitment, though with due selection and proper feeding a good many of them could be utilised to swell the militia, to keep the country-side tranquil, while the regular army is employed in conquests. But the idea of aggressive warfare stinks in the nostrils of pacifists, who look to the Stock Exchange and the Share Bazar to swell their fortunes.

Military occupation for our starving beggars being thus taboo, the country is faced with the problem of housing and maintaining them. To offer or to find them and civil occupation is equally difficult. With the problem of unemployment staring our educated and half-educated youth in the face, it is sheer hypocrisy even to attempt, to find employment for these beggars, who are totally illiterate. Professions such as road-making and other cooly work, in which no literacy is required, are already so over-crowded that to employ beggars compulsorily on such work would merely bring unpaid or poorly paid labour in competition with an already underpaid form of manual labour.

Settlements For Vagrants

"Settlements" for the vagrants require heavy initial outlay, besides adequate investment for their upkeep on the fitful doles of their continued maintenance. If such settlements have to depend for charity from people who are at present indiscriminately paying out of their pocket to every beggar they meet in the streets, there is no certainty that these doles will be steady enough to materialise into a required Poor Fund. What the charitably inclined people do give at present is as much out of charity as out of a desire to avoid being pestered by the nearness of the beggar. If the charity is to be doled out by a far-off institution. It is doubtful, if these charitable folk will come out with their pretty doles. The only tangible means of meeting the expenses of such a beggars' settlement will, therefore, be by the authorised levy of compulsory poor rates as in Western countries.

Whether the people of India will prefer to pay rates for the administration of a charity, the major portion of which will be and often is swallowed up by the cost of administration itself, is a question which has only to be mooted to invite a vehement negative. The poor Indian prefers that what is given in charity to a poorer brother should reach the latter direct and not through any intermediary. It is, therefore, that indiscriminate charity is peculiarly suited to Indian santiment It is the charity towards the poor by people who are themselves almost equally poor. Such charity does not want to figure in subscription lists because of its flea-bite nature. In fact, it is the charity of the kind of which it may truly be said that the left hand does not know (because it is ashamed to know) what the right hand is doing. Such charity is not ostentatious, but it blesses him that gives as well as him that takes.

But, if those who are afraid of the nearness of beggars or of their growing numbers are serious about helping them towards a better and more useful life, let them appeal to those millionaires who have money to burn. Some of these millionaires are known to have spent on races and on race-courses and on the training of race-horses money that would have sufficed to maintain Bombay's beggars in comfort for over a whole year. If the over-rich have a disgust for the nearness or the growing numbers of beggars, the latter may be pardoned for envying and even hating the rich for their futile squanderings. If the philanthropy of the rich is sincere, let them not blame their poorer brethren for dealing out indscriminate charity within their limited means.

The millionaires themselves should be grateful that such indiscriminate charity exists as a bulwark against the spread of communistic ideas. If the nearness and insistence of beggars is such a nuisance to some beings who are the favouree of fortune, it is then up to these favoured beings to obtain relief for their their over-sensitive eyes, ears and noses, by providing the money for housing and feeding these unfortunates! It will, however be a sad day when charitable grandmothers visiting temples open their purses and find no beggar to receive their time-honoured dole in return for the assurance of a place in Heaven!

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OUR SHORT STORY

A Baby And An Aeroplane Did It

A ROMANCE OF TRUE LOVE

(By ALICE F. SEQUEIRA.)

"Shall I send for her, Laurie, and say that you are going to marry her?"

"Oh father, please do not. I cannot marry for money. I cannot sell love for filthy lucre—even for the factory."

These were the words spoken by the two men in the beautifully furnished drawing room of the rich tile factory owner. The father sat on a deep cushioned chair, while the son stood at the low window looking out on the fair scene that spread below. In spite of their apparent wealth Mr. Vaz was on the verge of ruin. Mr. Vaz stood up, took a turn or two up and down the room in silence, and then came and stood by his son's side and said, "But my boy, what else can we do? How can we pay the debt and prevent the foreclosure? Our factory must change hands if we do not pay on date."

"But, father", the son replied, "how can I marry the girl? I do not love her. You did not marry for money and were you not happy with my dear mother—tell me that? Would you have been so happy had you married for money?"

"Perhaps, not. But that was different. My father was rich and he had no debts, so there was no necessity for a dowry. To-day it means, either you get a dowry and a good big one to carry us through or lose the factory and face a cold, hard world on the street. And, then, what about the shame of it all—that will be worse."

"Father, I will earn the money with my brush. I will beg loans from my friends and go to our creditor and ask him to renew the hand-note and give us a little more time. I will get the money somehow and in time. But, please do not force this unholy marriage on me."

"It is no use, my boy, the due date is at the end of this month, there is no demand for tiles and I cannot see where the money will come from. There is no use of depending on your friends for loans. I am afraid that you will have to marry her. Prepare to meet her father, and sign the marriage contract."

Saying this Mr. Vaz left the room.

Laurie stood still, looking out of the window. The scene faded from his eyes and there stood before him a radiant girlish form. He sighed and murmured, "I thought there was no such thing as fate, but now——. Why should you have come into my life now, after all these years? What an excuse, your coming to spend a holiday in Ullal just to disturb the peace of my soul! Had you not come I might have married Emily and helped my father out in his time of need. But now—now—O God, I could not live without you. Now face life without you? Unthinkable! No! My father must find some other way. I will not marry Emily. No! Never! I will go to Bombay, and put my art and skill against the world and force them to pay for my work.—That is the only way!"

Mr. Vaz has built a little factory at Ullal near Mangalore, and he might have done well, but he, like the sons of many rich men, spent more than he earned. The ruin would have come earlier, but his wife, Laurie's mother, was a shrewd business woman, and while she lived, she took charge from her thriftless and weak-minded husband and succeeded in keeping the factory going and paying a small profit. When she died, the business went from bad to worse, till now stark ruin stared him in the face. His managers made money at his expense, and now Mr. Vaz could see his factory under the auctioneer's hammer—and himself the laughing stock of his community.

When all else had failed, he fell back on his artist son. He must marry a rich girl and with her dowry stave off ruin. Higher up the banks of the Netravati there was a big landlord, with an only daughter, who too was beautiful and clever as she was rich, and well-accomplished—only she was somewhat lame, she limped slightly and for this reason, she was so self-conscious and shy that she would not mix freely with the young men and women of her own age. But she loved Laurie, not only because he was handsome, but because he was clever, and she loved the pictures he painted. They had always been good friends from childhood, and he was so considerate and tactful with her. She loved Laurie, but he never looked at her with eyes of love. He liked her only as a playmate and had often painted her beauty.

Now that year for the Christmas holidays came Kitty Britto to Ullal, a convent-bred girl after her graduation. She was beautiful. One day Laurie met her and he asked permission to paint her portrait. She sat for him, and as the days went by, their intimacy grew. He painted picture after picture of her in different poses, and always seemed to find her more beautiful in some other pose, some other mood. So the days went by. Her father came to Ullal, when he brought her news of her success in the B.A. examination and found the place so likeable that he bought a house there and settled down. So Kitty met Laurie daily and soon each became conscious of a deep love for the other though neither spoke of it. They loved so well, that they did not feel it necessary to speak of it. They were ideal halcyon days for them. Not till his father spoke of marriage that Laurie realised, how deeply he loved Kitty, how impossible it would be to live without her, how cold and empty life would be without her at his side. He also realised that he could never paint so well but for her. She was his inspiration, and like Michael Angelo, the perfect female form and beauty could only be his wife whom he painted in a hundred poses, so Laurie felt he could only paint Kitty, beauty was Kitty, his art was Kitty.

Kitty, as she saw the pictures grow under his brush, often wondered if she was so beautiful, or whether Laurie was only idealising her, painting not her in reality, but some ideal woman in his artist's brain was being guided by him in her form and features. She would quietly, thoughtfully watch him, putting a little touch here and a little touch there, to make the picture more beautiful, but even she did not realise that it was love that added beauty to the picture with every stroke; but all unconsciously she grew to love the man who created fresh beauty with every touch of his brush, and to love the mind and the soul that expressed itself so beautifully. She did not know she loved him. No rude shock, no careless word or love awoke her to that fact.

Next morning, after breakfast, Mr. vaz asked his son, "Have you changed your mind?" He replied, "Give me at least a month's time. I have already ordered my servant to pack my box. I am going to Bombay to-day. There I will get the money within a month, and will meet the promissory note in time. Please get one month's extension. I am sure, with your position, it will be easily managed. I will pay."

The father saw his son's determination in his eyes and knew it would be useless to argue further, so he said, "All right. I will get a month's extension. You go to Bombay and see what you can do. If you cannot succeed in getting the money, you must marry Emily."

Somehow, through the servant's entrance the news leaked out that Laurie was going to Bombay, and in a few minutes everybody in the village knew about it. While Laurie was packing in his studio the pictures that he intended to take to Bombay for sale, Kitty burst into the studio excitedly and flung the questions at him, "Why are you going to Bombay? You never told me? What business takes you away so suddenly? What has happened? When are you going? Why did you not tell me yesterday? Is it very important? Did you get a telegram? Oh, Laurie"——suddenly she stopped. It was the first time that she called him by his Christian name. She became silent and stood there with downcast eyes. She gasped as she realised she had betrayed her love, unknown even to herself until this moment. He turned to look at her. Their eyes met. There was no need for words, and slowly she came, at first, half hesitant and then she rushed to his arms, her love triumphing over conventions, "I love you", he whispered chokingly. She did not reply, but nestled closer to him. After a few minutes of their new-found bliss he held her at arm's length and

(Continued On Page 37)

I WONDER WILL HE APPROVE?

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'MASK' DANCES OF SERAIKELLA

(By A STUDENT OF DANCE)

The innate unity running through Indian dance, despite the variety and multiplicity of dance forms, is a puzzling phenomenon in the Terpsichorean art. According to legends, Bharatavarsha included the continents of America, Africa, Southern Asia and the Far East. But Bharatakanda or the realm owing allegiance to Bharata, the author of Bharata Natya Sutra, outstrips the geographical limits of modern India and extends from the land of the Lamas to Lanka and also spans the Pacific by including Indo-China, Malaya, Sumatra, Java and the distant Bali. Mr. G. Venkatachalam, the distinguished art critic, declared in a lecture at the Kerala Mandal that he first came to realise the beauties of Kathakali from the temple sculptures of Java. Nataraj Vashi, the aspiring dance exponent of Bombay who has specialised in Javanese, Balinese and Kandyan dances, claims to have introduced Indian dance numbers into the royal household of the Javanese princes. This feat is praiseworthy. Not only does it form an index to the ability of the artiste, but it is also an eloquent testimony to the underlying unity between India and Greater India dances.

Chhau Dancers

The Chhau dance of Seraikella, a State belonging to the Eastern States Agency, is comparatively a new discovery in the dance world. Not that the dance itself is of recent origin; it is as old as Seraikella hills. Seraikella is a member of Eastern States Agency and came in the news, when the Chief of Seraikella was deputed as a nominee to the Round Table Conference. Since then, it has again receded to the background, till Haren Ghosh, the well-known impressatio, took a team of Chhau dancers last year for dance exhibition in Simla, Delhi and Calcutta. The extraordinary tempo and rhythm of these dances caught the eye, and there was a rage for more recitals in the old and new capitals of India. Armed with this initial success, Mr. Ghosh has taken a batch of twenty dancers for recitals in Europe and America.

Princes As Artistes

It is incorrect to term the Chhau dancers as 'aboriginal.' In the perfection of technique and finish of execution the Chhau dances can stand comparison with some of the best dance forms in the world. According to a noted authority, the Seraikella dancers represent a school, and the manner in which the tradition and forms of dance have been preserved and developed is perhaps unique. The rulers of Seraikella are not only mere patrons but also active exponents of the art. Different branches of the ruling family have been apportioned different dance forms, which it has been their sacred duty to develop and perfect. Thus the dance has reached us as an unbroken stream and it has taken the impress of loving and devoted souls of every generation who have pursued the beautiful for its own sake in the midst of leisure and plenty. Chhau dance synchronises with the advent of the spring and is celebrated in honour of Siva. For three days in a year, princes and peasants collaborate in the dance. The motifs are drawn not only from the moods and aspects of the whole range of animate and inanimate nature, but also from the picturesque mythology of the Hindus and colourful episodes from Ramayana and Mahabharata. Competitions are held during the festival and the Maharaja of Seraikella who is the judge awards a flag, which is the trophy for the year to the winning party. Seraikella dance is a masked dance and is called Chhau of Chaya, because of the masks. The masks are exquisite and help to evoke in the spectator by means of lines and colour the mood (Bhava) and the aesthetic sentiment (Rasa) aimed at by a dance. The masks are the handwork of skilled workmen. Naturally, the Chhau dance has developed along special lines conditioned by this unique feature of masks, which while leaving room for different hand gestures and neck movements, eliminates glances and eye-work as modes of expression. The mask is evidently intended to conceal the identity of the dancer, as women are strictly barred from dancing according to Seraikella social conduct.

Tandav Type

Judging from the motifs and themes, which are mostly heroic and militant episodes from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana and the martial vigour and bold movements of the dancers, one can classify the Chhau dances as Tandav type, approaching Kathakali in style and execution. But that does not mean that 'lasya' element or love and romantic themes are absent. On the whole, the heroic, the valourous and the militant are the dominant note in Chhau dances. The masks are graceful, expressive and interpretative as to easily unmask the soul of characters. With masks on Chhau artistes can easily transform themselves into fierce warriors, ghoulish spirits or coy and seductive maidens, as the situation demands. The dance number "Duryodhana Urubhanga" (picture appears on page 2) is a masterpiece of Tandav type of dance. The dance depicts the mace duel between Bhima and King Duryodhana. The challenging pose of the combatants, the death-like grip over instruments and 'do unto death or be done to death' grim determination on the face represented by the mask are the marvels of Chhau dancing. Other themes, like Mahishasura Vadha (depicting the slaying of the demon Mahishasura, where the dancer displays use of different weapons like chakra, vajra (thunder) bow, shield, sword, battle-axe, spike and spear) Kartikeya riding the peacock and slaying the demons with his invincible bow, Kaliyadamana, dance of victory of Krishna over king of serpents and Samudra Shahna, chastisement of the Ocean by Rama, an episode from Ramayana, reach the high-watermark in the Tandav type of dance.

Romantic Element

Quite in contrast with the devilish and the ghoullish are themes like Ratipati (the dance of Kamadeva who flings his love arrows at the divine couple Hara and Parvati) Devadashi dance, Arati, dance of a shrine maid worshipping her deity (picture on page 2) Mayur Nritya, the joy of the peacock at the advent of cloudy sky (picture on page 2) Phool-o-Bhramara, depicting the dance of the flower and bee as symbolic of love union and Chandrabhaga, depicting the love tangle between sun God and a coy maiden and the consequent chase. Nabik, boatman (picture on page 2) is a unique dance, offering a symbolical interpretation of human life. The boatman plies his oar, his beloved beside him. His path is strewn with joy and peril While the ripples inspire songs, the thundering waves bind them in close embrace. Thus the tiny boat sails up and down in the deep. Nothing can beat this highlight of love and romance as a 'lasya' type of dance.

No Background Music

The Chhau dance orchestra consists of a big drum, dhol, dambari, khole, cymbals, flute and sittar. The last two are latest additions. Otherwise all are drums to mark time. Vocal and instrumental music are entirely eliminated, and herein lies the difference between Chhau dance and other types. The sartorial make-up is one of saris and dhotis, of Benares silk pattern for higher type of characters. The ornaments consist of bangles and bracelets of solid yellow metal Even the dancing bells on their legs are of heavy weight. The head-gear is of exquisite workmanship in silk and lace and differs from high domes and peak 'Kirita of Kathakali and colourful turbans of Yakshagana players.

Affinity With Kathakali

The Chhau dance does not stand all by itself because of the mask. Chaya Nataka or shadow play was prevalent in Java and made its final exit giving place to real dance. Even Kathakali used masks which have now given place to 'Chutti' and elaborate facial make-up by colour and paste. The eye is the mirror of the soul and Indian dance has emphasised the eye as the focal pivot of action. With the Kathakali artistes, the eye literally speaks. With their elaborate form of 'Mudras' or gesture technique and eye exercises, the artistes are able to create a world of their own in dancing. So the mask lives to-day only in Chhau dance. But the big question mark of Chhau dance is how it bears close resemblance with distant Kathakali, differing from Manipuri and Kathak which are of nearer origin The clearing up of this mystery is bound to bring about a better perspective in the world of Indian dance.

IRWIN CANAL RYOT'S GRIEVANCES

Mysore Dewan's Reply To Deputationists

BANGALORE, March 10.

The President and 11 members of the Irwin Canal Ryot's Association waited in deputation the Dewan of Mysore at the Secretariat and put forward an application urging on the Government the need for raising the rate of sugarcane to its original level of Rs. 10 per ton.

It appears the deputationists also requested the Dewan to reduce the water-rate contribution and also explained the necessity for improving roads for vehicular traffic.

It is understood that Government assured them that they would favourably consider their application regarding raising the rate of sugarcane. The Dewan also told them that an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs had already been sanctioned by Government for improvement of roads and that work in that connection would be taken up shortly.—A. P.

MANY CLAIMANTS

For Vithalbhai Statue At Haripura

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Attempts are being made to bring to Ahmedabad the statue of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, which was installed in Vithalnagar, during the Congress session there. Mr. Arjunlal Lala, Secretary of the City Congress Committee approached Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel when he was here and suggested that the statue be installed at a suitable place in Ahmedabad. Similar requests for the statue have been made from other places in Gujarat also, such as Surat, Kadoi, and Bardoli. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is considering these suggestions, and will make a final decision.—A. P.

BRIDGE OVER MAHANADI

Question In Orissa Assembly

CUTTACK, March 11.

In replying to a question by Mr. Jagabandhu Sinha in the Orissa Legislative Assembly to-day, the Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Revenue Minister, stated that the Orissa Government had approached the Government of India in connection with the construction of a bridge over the Mahanadi River.

The Minister added that the Prime Minister had also negotiations with the Finance Member to the Government of India in regard to the location of the capital of Orissa Province.

Thereafter, discussion on Clause 7 of the Orissa Tenancy Bill, laying down the procedure regarding transfer of occupancy holdings, was taken up by the House.—United Press.

"YOUNG RAJA" AND A LOAN

Revelation In Fraud Case In London

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, March 2.

A "young Raja from Hyderabad who came to London to get details about a loan for his father" was mentioned at the Old Bailey yesterday, when William Henry Bilal Quilliam, 52, retired solicitor, of Twickenham, accused of fraud concerning the financing of business abroad, was further cross examined.

Quilliam and Charles Frederick Davies, 51, clerk, of Harrow, and Joseph Jacques Leoni Helou, 38, merchant of Vauxhall Bridge-road, S. W., pleaded not guilty to conspiring to defraud investors through Heilbut Symons and Co., of Chancery-lane, W. C., and other concerns.

The case for the prosecution was that about £48,000 was received from 134 concerns abroad towards preliminary expenses and that no loans were issued.

Quilliam's evidence was that had the people abroad complied with the conditions and had the police not intervened the contracts would have been carried out. He agreed that it was his scheme and that Davies and Helou did what he told them to do.

He said that he could show in each of the 134 cases why the matter did not proceed. It was not the fault of the London people.

Referring to the Raja, he said that that loan was practically ready for completion when they were arrested.

"The Raja stayed for seven or eight days afterwards", he said, "and went away because we were in Brixton Prison. That loan will be completed when this case is finished."

Addressing the jury for Quilliam Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., submitted that the scheme was genuine.

"I don't suppose", he said, "there are many people in the City of London who know more about companies than Mr. Quilliam."

The hearing was adjourned.

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Suez Canal Defence Problem

Egypt's Opposition To Italy's Participation In Discussions

CAIRO, Feb. 25.

The Egyptian press, in welcoming its Government's request to Britain to be consulted in the British talks with Italy under the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, unanimously condemns any suggestion that Italy should take part in the defence of the Suez Canal.

It is pointed out that the canal runs through Egyptian territory and that, according to the 1888 agreement, which Italy signed, Egypt is solely responsible for its defence. Admittedly it is at present shared by her ally Britain, but only until the Egyptian Army is strong enough to defend it alone. The moral is drawn that the Army must be rapidly strengthened at all costs and that the pin-pricking there has been of late must stop.

One newspaper, while expressing faith in Britain and in her relations with Egypt, fears that not only Italy but also France may seek to take part in the defence of the canal. Another paper looking at the situation from the Arab point of view, resents the Imperialistic manner in which such subjects are treated without national views being considered.

This last remark sums up the Egyptian reaction to the reported Italian suggestion—one of bitter indignation not only because it implies that Egypt is incapable of managing her own affairs and arranging for the defence of the canal but also because it confirms the worst suspicions of Italy's Imperialist designs on Egypt.

FLOGGING IN WORMWOOD SCRUBS JAIL

Protestants Against It Include Deans And Doctors: "No Justification On Grounds Of Expediency"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, March, 2.

David Wilmer, twenty-four-year-old playboy son of a D.S.O. brigadier, was flogged in Wormwood Scrub Jail at 9-30 a.m. on March 1.

He received five strokes of the cat-o'-nine tails—Lord Hewart sentenced him to five years' penal servitude and fifteen strokes of the cat for his part in the Hyde Park Hotel robbery—and then collapsed.

He is now in the prison hospital.

Robert Paul Harley, who when he was sentenced to twenty strokes of the cat boasted, "I can take it," was also flogged, according to stories whispered by prisoners to women relatives visiting the jail yesterday.

Statements were made that Harley was flogged first and received six strokes before he collapsed and was taken to hospital.

Harley's solicitor, Mr. Emanuel Garber, applied for permission to see his client. He received no permit.

When Wilmer's solicitor applied for permission to see his client during the afternoon, he was told that he was not well enough to be seen.

Wilmer had been taken to the punishment shed after breakfast lashed to the steel triangle, and carried from there to the prison hospital after his flogging.

Two cat-o'-nine tails had been sent to the prison.

One of them bore a label stamped with the name "Wilmer." The other was labelled "Harley."

LASHES 21 INCHES LONG

Each cat-o'-nine tails weighed 4½lbs. The lashes of each were 21 inches long.

When Wilmer was flogged the prison governor, the medical officer, the chief warder, and the man who was wielding the lash were in the punishment shed.

After the first stroke the chief warder chalked up one mark on a board. The doctor took Wilmer's pulse, signalled "Carry on."

When the fifth stroke was applied he made a downward chalk mark through the four. The prison doctor taking Wilmer's pulse for the fifth time signalled "enough".

Wilmer was carried away to hospital, where his back was dressed. He will rest there for the next forty-eight hours at least.

Peter Martin Jenkins, sentenced to three years' penal servitude, sobbed most of yesterday in Wormwood Scrubs. Other prisoners now call him "the croy-baby".

Harley, Wilmer, and Jenkins have cells close to each other in B-1 hall of the jail. Harley has cell No. 10. Wilmer cell No. 7. and Jenkins cell No. 1.

Lonsdale, the fourth of the Mayfair play-boys, is always from the other three in Hall C. He works in the carpenter's shop.

Harley and Wilmer have been put to work in the shop where mail-bags are stitched with sewing machines.

Jenkins spends his time stitching mailbags by hand.

PROTEST AGAINST FLOGGING

The protest against the flogging was issued over the signatures of the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson), the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. W. R. Matthews), the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk (Vicar of Christ Church Westminster), Dr. L. P. Jacks, Professor John MacMurray, Dr. Edward Glover, Dr. E. B. Strauss, Mr. George Benson, M.P. (chairman, Howard League for Penal Reforms), and Mrs. Clara D. Rackham (Vice-chairman of the League).

"We submit," they stated, "that the approval that has been widely expressed over these sentences is not due to any belief that society has been made safer, but to a deeper emotional satisfaction at the thought of the pain inflicted on these men.

"It is idle to pretend that these sentences can be justified on the grounds of expediency..... If the prospect of a seven years sentence of penal servitude is not sufficient to act as a deterrent to others, a flogging sentence will not be either.'

PROTEST OF "G.B." IN "D.T."

This morning, after the execution of the sentences of flogging, following letter appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post":—

Sir,—It is unfortunately impossible to hammer into the heads of children and savages that the objection to flogging and cognate tortures is not that they hurt the criminal but that they demoralise the nation and lower its standard of civilisation.

The Puritan who objected to bear baiting not because it gave pain to the bear but because it gave pleasure to the spectators hit the nail on the head exactly.

Your pro-fustigation correspondents are evidently in the mental condition of children and savages, for they are unable to reason on the facts. They ask me how the Mayfair criminals are to be punished if they are not flogged, forgetting in their fear of losing the promised treat that a man who has to suffer eight years' penal servitude can hardly be said to ge unpunished. They repeat the old plea that flogging is the only effective deterrent with the Mayfair crime staring them in the face as a proof that it is not a deterrent at all.

The morning after they are promised the flogging they read in the papers of a labourer who shares their notions of "larning" wrongdoers. This man, having to bring up his child, aged four, in the way it should go, knocks it down four times with his fists and explains to the magistrate that he was doing his duty as a father. The magistrate thought he was overdoing it, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

Some of your correspondent will no doubt present him with a testimonial when he comes out, but for my part I heartily wish he could not plead the example of a British court of justice for his method of educating his naughty child.

I hope Sir Samuel Hoare, the most humane Home Secretary within my recollection, will have cut out the cat from the sentences before this letter appears in your columns.—Yours truly.

G. BERNARD SHAW.

London, S.W. 1, Feb. 28.

Tea Party To Maulavi Abdul Haq At Dadar

Dr. Kwaja, Hon. Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, gave a tea-party to Maulavi Abdul Haq of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, at his residence, Latif Villa, Dadar, on Tuesday afternoon when about twenty-five persons were present. After the tea, Prof. Kwaja thanked the Maulavi Sahib for the trouble he took in coming over to Dadar. He was followed by Maulana Irfan who in the course of a lengthy speech stressed the point that the common language was a 'sine quo non' for Hindu-Muslim unity and exhorted the audience to continue to work for that goal. Maulavi Abdul Haq thanked the host and said that the existence of a common language would remove the Hindu-Muslim differences and pointed out that an intimate knowledge of Hindi and Urdu literature would these two communities respect and love each other.

DR. SCHUSCHNIGG ARRESTED

GERMANY REJECTS BR. & FR. PROTESTS

It Comes 20 Years Too Late: Wilson's 14 Points Recalled

BERLIN, March 12.

Germany has rejected the British and French protests.

The official comment on the British protest to Germany is: "It comes 20 years too late". The spokesman added: "Why did not Britain protest against the disregard of President Wilson's 14 points, which, 'inter alia', guaranteed self-determination of the peoples?". The protest may have a "formal importance", but it lacks "moral justification."—Reuter

HITLER INFORMS DUCE

ROME, March 12.

It is announced a special envoy arrived by air from Germany late yesterday afternoon, and brought Mussolini a letter from Herr Hitler informing the Duce of Germany's intentions in connection with Austria. A Foreign Office spokesman stated this will dispose of the ill-intentioned rumour circulating abroad that Italy was not in advance of yesterday's events". In authoritative circles it is stated that the coming into power of Nazis in Austria has been considered inevitable for some time and has become a necessity.

Dr. Schuchnigg's Government never made any request to Italy regarding the plebiscite. Rome is maintaining contact with Berlin.

HITLER GOES TO BRAUNAU

Munich.—Herr Hitler left by car for Braunau, his Austrian birthplace.—Reuter.

BRITISH CABINET DISCUSSIONS

Fear Of Anglo-German Relations Being Strained

LONDON, March 12.

At the conclusion of a hundred minute meeting of the Cabinet, an official statement was issued from Downing Street, stating "the Cabinet discussed the events in Austria, and it was reported a protest in the strongest terms was made to Berlin. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary previously made similar representations to Herr von Ribbentrop.

It was felt the German Government's action is bound to have the most disturbing effect in Anglo-German relations and upon the public confidence throughout Europe. The Government were keeping the closest touch with the French Government and giving the situation continuous consideration. The Ministers are remaining within reach of London over the week-end, and it is understood the Cabinet in any case will meet again on Monday."

Immediately after the Cabinet, Major Attlee visited the Foreign Office and consulted with Lord Halifax on the situation for 42 minutes. Herr von Ribbentrop is still in London. The Prime Minister has gone to Chequers.—Reuter.

GERMAN EMBASSY'S STATEMENT

LONDON, March 12.

The German Embassy in London has issued the following statement:—

"Dr. Schuschnigg entirely on his own initiative and without consulting his colleagues on the Cabinet announced unexpectedly, and in open contrast to the letter and spirit of the Berchtesgaden Agreement, his decision to hold a plebiscite within three days. This itself was a breach of the Austrian Constitution, which provides that a plebiscite shall be held only after a formal decision of the entire Cabinet. Furthermore the constitution provides that plebiscite must be announced by the President, and not by the Chancellor. It was only natural that the announcement of the plebiscite, which could be nothing but biased, stirred up feelings of the German population in Austria. The general situation became grave and a civil war impending. Steps taken by Dr. Schuschnigg were opposed by members of the Austrian Cabinet. The result was resignatian of Dr. Schuschnigg and the formation of a new Goverment under Dr. Seyss-Inquart, who requested Herr Hitler to despatch army and police units, to assist the Austria Government in maintaining peace and order."

HITLER EXPECTED IN LINZ

VIENNA.—Herr Hitler passed through Braupau and Ried by car. He is expected at any moment at Linz where fully equipped Reichswehr is awaiting him at the main square.

PUT HIMSELF UNDER GERMAN COMMAND

SALZBURG.—The Commander of the Austrian Garrison here visited the Reichswehr Commander and declared he has put himself under German command.—Reuter.

WALES BEAT IRELAND

LONDON, March 12.

At Swansea in Rugby International, Wales beat Ireland, by 11 points to 5—Reuter's Special.

Germany Ignores Br. And Fr. Protests

Fear Of Anglo-German Relations Being Strained?

BERLIN, March 12.

Dr. Goebbels read a Proclamation to the foreign journalists on behalf of Herr Hitler, who has flown to Munich, declaring that German troops entered Austria at the request of the new National Socialist Government in Vienna as a guarantee that the Austrian people will very shortly be given an opportunity to decide their fate by "a real plebiscite".

Dr. Goebbels also declared that the frontier was not crossed until 6-30 this morning, and denied that Herr Seyss-Inquart telegraphed, requesting help on that Dr. Schuschnigg received ultimatum from Germany. "I shall be happy to enter the land which is my home as a German free citizen". He concludes, "Long live the National Socialist German-Austria."

"FATHERLAND FRONT" DISSOLVED?

Vienna.—Dr. Schuschnigg is reported to be under guard in a Vienna flat and discussing what country he will go to. It is believed that safe conduct will be offered to him. It is officially announced that the Fatherland Front has been dissolved, and many have been arrested, including Colonel Adam, the former Press Chief.

'PLANES OVER VIENNA

Vienna.—Bombing 'planes carrying the Swastika marking are flying very low over Vienna all the morning.

GERMAN AIR SQUADRONS OVER LINZ

Linz.—Two German air squadrons have landed here.—Reuter.

DR. SCHUSCHNIGG ARRESTED.

Paris.—Dr. Schuschnigg has been arrested, according to a message from Vienna.

GERMAN TROOPS IN INNSBRUCK

Innsbruck.—German troops have entered Innsbruck this morning.

FORMER AUSTRIAN GOVT.

Vienna.—Nothing is officially known of the whereabouts of the members of the former Government, including Dr. Schuschnigg, but it is believed that they are still in Vienna.—Reuter.

DELHI SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Achyut Patwardhan To Preside

NEW DELHI, March 11.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist Party it was decided to hold the Delhi Provincial Socialist Conference on April 7 and 8. Mr. Achyut Patwardhan will preside over the Conference which will be inaugurated by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain.

The meeting resolved to observe March 19 as "Political Prisoners' Release Day".—United Press.

ARCHITECT OF MODERN BHAVNAGAR

Bombay Nagars' Tribute To Pattani's Achievements

The Nagars of the City of Bombay assembled at the Forbes Memorial Hall, to pay homage to late Sir Prabhashankar Pattani of Bhavnagar, on Saturday evening.

Justice Divatia who presided on the occasion, paid a glowing tribute to the departed soul.

A GREAT MAN

He said that late Prabhashankar Pattani was a great man, not only of Gujarat, but of the whole of India. He was a practical politician. He was the general adviser of the Princes, in regard to "Federation".

The problem of the Port of Bhavnagar, engaged his attention till the end of his life.

Though late Gowrishanker Oza was the founder of Bhavnagar, it could be said that the structure of it was built by Pattani. His work in regard to Kisan relief in the State, was memorable. He realised, quite a long time ago, the value of developing popular political and democratic institutions in the States.

HUMOROUS MAN

Besides, the late Prabhashankar

(Continued on Page 34.)

National Government In France

PARIS, March 11.

In view of the Austrian situation there is no doubt that a "National" Government will be constituted to-morrow under the leadership of M. Blum. The first demarche is likely.—Reuter.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK FOR DISCOUNT BROKERS

French Franc Improves: Swiss Franc Weakens

LONDON, March 12.

On the money market, discount brokers were cheered by receiving better allotment of Treasury Bills, and the announcement that the next week's issue will be raised by five million to 50 million sterling. Foreign exchanges experienced a lively session, following Austrian developments. The French franc improved sharply on covering and repatriation of refugee capital, while the Swiss franc weakened owing to nervous buying of gold elsewhere. The dollar was firm in terms of the majority of European currencies.

Commodities were generally quiet, although cotton eased on nervous selling from the continent.

Wall Street was quiely steady, apart from marked weakness in Austrian bonds.—Reuter's Special.

ANIMAL HOSPITAL FOR DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 11.

A thoroughly up-to-date new hospital for the welfare and treatment of animals of poor people, on which Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow has conferred the honour of her name, is under contemplation to be built in Delhi.

It is hoped that this institution will become the model for numerous similar organisations in this country.—United Press.

For Benefit Of Karachi Parsis

KARACHI, March 10.

With a view to giving an impetus to technical education in Karachi and to tackle the problem of unemployment in the Parsee community, Mr. Hormusji Manekji Khajurina, an Honorary Magistrate, has, it is learnt, created a charitable trust by purchasing the property called the "Temple View", together with a plot of land, valued at Rs. 75,000, and handed it over to a Board of Trustees.—United Press.

(Earlier Austrian News On Pages 16 And 17)

STOP PRESS

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

CALCUTTA, March 12.

The "United Press" learns that the Congress Working Committee will meet on the 4th or 5th of April next, either at Calcutta or Puri, in accordance with the programme and health of Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

HITLER'S DRAMATIC FLIGHT

Destination Unknown

BERLIN, March 12.

Herr Hitler has left by air, his destination is unknown.

An official announcement states "General Goering has been appointed to represent Herr Hitler during his absence from Berlin, which is made necessary by events."

It is officially learned that Herr Hitler has left for Munich where he intends to remain at present.—Reuter.

Seyss-Inquart Becomes Chancellor

Power Taken Over Without Bloodshed, Declare Nazis

VIENNA, March 11.

The city police have donned 'Swastika' arm bands and exchanged Hitler salutes with Storm troops and Black Guards who are being armed as auxiliary police.

The Nazis declare that the power has been taken over without friction or bloodshed. The Horst-wessel song was played by the Austrian radio for the first time to-night.

The new Cabinet has been announced. Dr. Seyss-Inquart becomes the Chancellor and Minister for defence, Glaischorstenan Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Voist. Foreign Minister. Dr. Franz Rueber. Minister for Justice. Dr. Menghin. Minister for Education, Jury and Social Welfare. Dr. Reinthaler. Minister for Agriculture. Dr. Fischboeck. Minister for Trade and Communications and Dr Skubel. Secretary of State.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROTEST TO BERLIN

LONDON, March 11.

It is learned that on instructions from the British Government, the British Ambassador in Berlin, with reference to the contents of the German ultimatum to Austria protested very strongly against such use of coercion, backed by force against an independent State in order to create a situation incompatible with its national independence.

He pointed out that such action was bound to produce the gravest reactions of which it was impossible to foretell the issue.

The French Government is similarly protesting.—Reuter.

NEW FASCIST LEGISLATURE FOR OLD

ROME, March 12.

The resumed Grand Council meeting has decided on the formation of a new Legislative body Chamber of Fascist and corporations to replace the present Chamber of Deputies and it will consist of 600 members and will come into existence on 23, March 1939. The Grand Council remeets at 10 p.m. to-night.—Reuter.

Hungarian Defence To Be Strengthened

BUDAPEST, March 12.

The Cabinet sat until 1 a.m. after which it was announced that strict measures will be taken to strengthen the defences on the Hungarian frontier.—Reuter.

German Troops Enter Austria

Italy Keeps Mum: Britain And France Protest To Berlin

BERLIN, March 11.

IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT DR. SEYSS INQUART HAS ASKED HERR HITLER BY TELEGRAM TO SEND GERMAN TROOPS TO AUSTRIA TO HELP HIM TO RESTORE ORDER.

AN OBSERVER ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER NEAR KIEFERSFELD REPORTS THAT 2,000 CAVALRY ARRIVED IN THE TOWN AT MID-DAY, BRINGING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TROOPS THERE TO 5,000.

ANTI-TANK GUNS ARE TRAINED ON ALL ROADS TO AUSTRIA AND SENTRIES POSTED.

AT THE TOWN OF ROSENHEIM ARE 2,000 TROOPS, COMPRISING INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY. IT IS STATED THAT THEY WILL REMAIN IN THE DISTRICT UNTIL MONDAY.

SCHOOLS IN MUNICH ARE CLOSED AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD THEY ARE BEING USED AS BARRACKS FOR RESERVISTS.

BLACKGUARDS FROM DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO MUNICH FOR POLICE DUTY. THERE ARE NO NEWSPAPERS IN MUNICH AND MANY NEWSPAPER WORKERS HAVE BEEN CALLED UP AND VANS COMMANDEERED.

TROOPS ENTER AUSTRIA

MUNICH, March 11.

IT IS LEARNED THAT GERMAN TROOPS MARCHED IN CLOSE FORMATION ACROSS THE FRONTIER INTO AUSTRIA AT SEVERAL POINTS AT 10 P.M.

Herr Seyss Inquart in a broadcast speech warned the Austrian people against the slightest resistance to the German Army if it marched against Austria.—

Immediately the decision to postpone the plebiscite was announced the resistance of the authorities to the Nazi demonstrators collapsed at Graz.

Breaking through the cordon of police who had them at bay throughout the day the Nazis took possession of the whole central area of the town and the Nazi flag floated over the town-hall and other buildings.

The Nazis demonstrated in the afternoon at Innsbruck as the soldiers with fixed bayonets posted at various public buildings, watched them passively.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVT.'S IN CONSTANT CONTACT

French Cabinet Crisis Cleared Up

PARIS, March 11.

The French and British Governments have been in constant contact throughout the day and it is expected that conversations in Paris and London will continue throughout the night.

In the face of the grave developments the Cabinet crisis has cleared up like magic. M. Blum told his Socialist followers "the National Union was formed in 1914 to win the war and must be formed now to safe-guard peace."

M. Blum is gathering in representatives of all the vital forces in the country regardless of party. Everybody from communist to republicans has evinced determination to co-operate.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN FRONTIER NOT CROSSED

Paris Report Contradicts Invasion

PARIS, March 12.

French officials were in touch with Vienna by telephone at 8-45 when it was stated that there was no truth in the reports that either German troops or Austrian legionaries had crossed the frontier into Austria.—Reuter.

MIKLAS REFUSES TO RESIGN

Austrian President Adamant To Nazi Demand

VIENNA, March 12.

The Nazis demanded the resignation of President Miklas but he refused to go.—Reuter.

SEYSS-INQUART SENDS FOR NAZI TROOPS

BERLIN, March 11.

An official communique states that Dr. Seyss-Inquart sent Herr Hitler a telegram stating that the provisional Austrian Government, which after the resignation of Dr. Schuschnigg, sees as its task the restoration of peace and order in Austria, addresses the German Government an urgent request to support it in its task and help it in preventing bloodshed. For this purpose he asks the German Government to despatch German troops at the earliest possible time.

It is learned that the Cabinet met to-night to discuss measures as a result of Dr. Seyss-Inquart's telegram.—Reuter.

CIANO TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN MINISTER

ROME, Mar. 12.

Referring to the news from Austria an Italian spokesman told foreign correspondents, "Events were grave and delicate. The Italian Government is obliged to observe diplomatic discretion and silence usual in such case.""

It is rumoured that Count Ciano had a long talk with the Austrian Minister but it is denied that the Italian Government received any appeal for help from Austria.

(Continued on Page 17.)

Schuschnigg Resigns

Nazi Troops Cross German-Austrian Frontier

VIENNA, March 11.

Events moved rapidly in the Capital to-night. Dr. Schuschnigg announced his resignation in a broadcast speech declaring that Herr Hitler threatened an armed invasion of Austria if he did not resign, and M. Miklas ordered him to yield to the force. Germany demanded the replacement of the Cabinet by one of Herr Hitler's choice.

Dr. Schuschnigg concluded "thus I take my leave of the Austrian people." All representatives of foreign powers have been informed of the German ultimatum which gave a three hours time limit for compliance.

Speaking in solemn tones and with vibrant and suppressed emotion Dr. Schuschnigg said "I declare before the world that reports spread in Austria that there have been labour disputes, that streams of blood are flowing, that the Government is not master of the situation and could not keep order were invented from A to Z.

The President authorises me to inform the Austrian people that we yield to force."

Dr. Schuscnnigg said that even at this grave hour the weilders of this force did not hesitate, at any price, to shed German blood and he had given armed forces the order, in case invasion was carried out, to without resistance and await future decisions.

The President has entrusted General Schilhawsky, Inspector-General of Troops, with the command of the armed forces through whom further instructions will be given to the armed forces.

He concluded: "So I take my leave of the Austrian people with the German word and heartfelt wish that God will protect Austria."

SCHUSCHNIGG'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED

LONDON, March 11.

An earlier message from Vienna says:

It transpires that Germany sent two ultimatums to Austria. The first demanded the cancellation of the plebiscite and the resignation of Dr. Schuschnigg. The latter in reply postponed the plebiscite but did not resign, whereupon a second ultimatum was sent to Vienna by plane with a time-limit of an hour and a half demanding Dr. Schuschnigg to resign and to be replaced by Dr. Seyss-Inquart, the new Cabinet to be formed with a two thirds Nazi majority, the Austrian legion to be readmitted into Austria and given the duty of keeping order in the capital and the Nazi party to be totally readmitted.

It is reliably reported that German planes demonstrated over Vienna to-night.

A communique issued by President Miklas at 9 p. m. announces that he has not accepted Dr. Schuschnigg's resignation and that the Government remains in power and has decided not to yield to the German menace according to a message from Vienna.

It adds: "Austria remains a free and independent state. The German plenipotentiaries gave Austria a further period of time expiring at 9 p. m. Hitherto no decision has been taken on the German side.—Reuter.

Britain & France Upset At Turn Of Events

(Continued From Page 15).

or that the Minister made any demarche.—Reuter.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CABINET SUMMONED

PRAGUE, March 11.

The Cabinet was summoned this evening still was sitting at midnight.—Reuter.

END OF AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE

VIENNA, March 12.

Whatever compromises may be adopted in order to preserve the outward form of independence Austria as an independent power with her own foreign policy has ceased to exist and the Austro-German Anschluss is an accomplished fact, in the opinion of competent observers.

Broadcasting after midnight, when the Nazis had established control over most of the public offices, the Austrian Nazi leader, Herr Tlausner declared, "Our Goal is reached. One people, one Reich one Fuehrer."—Reuter.

ROME SILENT OVER NAZI AGGRESSION

ROME, March 11.

Official circles received the news of German troops crossing the Austrian frontier in silence.

Unofficial political circles are convinced that Italy will remain inactive.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS CONDEMNS CONQUEST

LONDON, March 12.

The feeling in London when the day's developments were fully known was that the German action would deplorably affect anglo-German relations and the exploratory conversations recently opened, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The "Times" says that this, the latest and worst demonstration of the methods of German foreign policy, can only deepen the suspicion and indignation aroused by the manner in which the Berchtesgaden agreement was negotiated. It comes when most people believe that Herr Von Ribbentrop's visit to London was giving an opportunity for a new approach to the settlement of Anglo-German relations and deals a blow to the policy of appeasement by leaving it more doubtful whether the appeasement is possible in a continent exposed to the visitation of arbitrary force. Germany and all the world know and as history warns them, no limit can be set to the consequences of any act which risks a European upheaval.

The "Daily Telegraph" expresses the opinion that it would be difficult to find any parallel in modern times to the manner of this onslaught of one estate against another. What is tantamount to annexation by an ultimatum at a moment's notice is a step which cannot be excused or condoned by any canon of international intercourse.—Reuter.

FRANCE SOUNDS ROME

Co-operation Not Likely On Austrian Issue

PARIS, March 12.

Instructions, sent to the French Charge d'Affaires in Rome yesterday to enquire whether any means of Franco-Italian co-operation as regards Austria existed, have drawn the reply that there is "no such possibility at the moment."

M. Blum commenting on the developments in Austria declared that events are forcing him to hasten the solution of the task he had undertaken and that he will be in a position to give decisive news late to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

German Cruiser For Keil

CORFU, March 12.

The German cruiser "Emden" scheduled to stay here for ten days has left hurriedly for Kiel, in response to an unexpected order, after hastily collecting her crew from shore leave.

Ribbentrop Postpones Departure

LONDON, March 11.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax expressed to Herr Von Ribbentrop their grave concern at the developments in Austria. It is understood that Herr von Ribbentrop has postponed his departure to Germany until to-morrow.—B. O. W

Ribbentrop Lunches At Downing Street

LONDON, March 11.

Herr von Ribbentrop lunched with the Premier at Downing Street and remained in conversation with Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax after the departure of the other guests. He is leaving at 3/50 p.m.—Reuter.

BERLIN PRESS ATTACK ON SCHUSCHNIGG

BERLIN, March 11

The mood of National Socialist opinion in Germany is reflected in this evening's Press headlines. "Angriff" says: "Schuschnigg no longer master of the situation. Bolshevist chaos threatens Vienna."

The Berlin newspaper "Tageblatt" says: "Cowardly attack on Germans in Vienna. Incredible Marxist provocation."

"Nachtausgabe" says. "Disgust with Schuschnigg."

GERMAN TROOPS IN BAVARIA

Reuter was officially informed at 6-10 p.m. that there was no truth in the report that Dr. Schuschnigg had resigned.

The official announcement of the postponement of the Plebiscite given on the radio in the evening merely stated that the decision was reached after Dr. Schuchnigg had made a report on the situation to President Miklas.

It is believed that the German ultimatum also demanded the immediate cessation of Dr. Schuchnigg's negotiations with workers but this in fact occurred. While demanding the postponement of the plebiscite, it is understood the ultimatum did not exclude holding of the poll at some later date. When a large delegation of Austrian workers visited the Government Trade Union official to demand that the negotiations between workers and Government should be speedily concluded. The Official is reported to have replied, "My friends, you don't know what we are up against. There are three divisions on the other side of the frontier."

Meanwhile, Nazis without uniforms are gathering in Vienna in great force. About 3,000 are now demonstrating in the streets and the numbers are swelling every minute. Although the German troop movements in Bavaria are officially described as "manoeuvres" they are regarded in Vienna as intended as a threat.—Reuter.

BERLIN WELCOMES POSTPONEMENT

Charge Against Austrian Chancellor

BERLIN, March 11.

The postponement of the Austrian plebiscite is welcomed in political quarters as "a distinct step towards the lessening of the tension in Europe."

The presentation of a German ultimatum is denied by a spokesman, who stated that Herr Seyss-Inquart informed Dr. Schuschnigg of what he thought of the plebiscite, without being told or backed and no ultimatum was necessary, but political circles do not deny that the postponement of the plebiscite took place" under the pressure of infuriated public feeling as voiced in Germany." Political circles hold that the co-operation of the Reich with Dr. Schuschnigg is no longer possible. He is charged with conspiring with "Reds" behind the back of a man called to aid in the removal of the Austro-German tension, and it is declared that his resignation will bring relief.—Reuter.

"Atrocious Deeds Speak For Themselves"

PARIS, March 12.

The morning press stresses the gravity of yesterday's happenings in Austria and Germany.

The "Echo De Paris" says: "Italy resigns herself in the thought that Germany will aid her to find compensation round the Mediterranean."

The 'Figaro' says: "The atrocious deeds speak for themselves. Austria has died without a chance to defend herself."—Reuter's Special.

VIENNA, March 12.

Herr Himmler, head of the German Secret Police has arrived here.—Reuter

Mrs. Lowick Gets £5,000 Damages

LONDON, March 11.

Mrs. Frances Lowick awarded £5,000 agreed damages and 4,000 guineas costs in the retrial action in which she sued her former employees, Philip Lazarus and his son Adolph for malicious prosecution. She was awarded £4,719 damages in the previous trial. The present retrial was ordered by the Court of Appeal.—Reuter.

Concessions To British Navy And R. A. F.?

RUGBY, March 12.

Concessions to Navy and Royal Air Force in form of increased marriage allowances or charges in arrangements for marriage allowances were announced in the Commons.

Marriage allowances of naval officers and pay of certain classes of airmen on lower rates will be subjects of statements by Ministers in presenting Navy and Air estimates respectively on Thursday and Tuesday of next week.—B. O. W.

Rs. 6,000 FOR SPREAD OF HINDI

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 11.

Shreemant Pratap Shet, the noted philanthropist millionaire of Amalner, has donated a sum of Rs. 6,000 to the Maharashtra Hindi Prachar Sabha, for the purpose of organising the propaganda of Hindi language in the various districts of Maharashtra.

FATE OF BUKHARIN AND YAGODA

Prosecutor's Demand At Moscow Trial

MOSCOW, March 11.

The prosecutor demanded 25 years imprisonment for Rakovsky and Bessonov and death by shooting for the other 19 including Bukharin and Yagoda. Clemency recommendations for Rakovsky and Bessonov surprised the court, both having pleaded guilty, the former testifying to the membership of the British, German and Japanese intelligence, the latter to the liason between Trotsky and Krosinsky.

The court adjourned until 8 p.m. when the defence will be heard and the prisoners will deliver their last plea.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVY IN MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON, March 11.

The British Home and Mediterranean Fleets return to Gibraltar to-day after first half of annual manoeuvres to spend a quiet week-end there, before proceeding to the second half of exercises next week. Over half a million tons displacement of British warships are assembled. Nine battleships, including 42,000 "Hood" world's largest battle cruiser, two aircraft carriers, eleven cruisers, four flotillas of destroyers, in addition to submarines are taking part.—B. O. W.

INDIAN COMPETITOR IN EMPIRE GAMES

Janki Das On His "Disappointment" in Australia

BOMBAY, March 12.

"Though I had bad luck in the games, I think I was very successful as a representative of Indian ideals", said Janki Das the lone Indian competitor at the Empire Games in Sydney, in an interview with the Associated Press.

Janki Das was selected as India's representative because of his last year's record ride unpaced over 50 miles in 2 hours 4 minutes and 18-1/5 seconds and his trial ride over 42 miles in one hour and 34 seconds.

To suit his unorthodox and perhaps unique style, Das used a special bike in India which could not take with him and he therefore had to rely on a cycle specially made for his style which has never been before in any part of the world.

Again Das struck bad luck having a second accident due to attempting to ease the strain of his previous crash and he lost control of his machine and fell heavily suffering concussions and injuries to his legs and shoulder. This forced him to retire from further events under doctor's advice.

Concluding Das said that he was very much impressed with the hospitality of the smiling Australians who expressed the utmost sympathy with him in his disappointment.—A. P.

"Delivering U. S. Documents To Agents Of Foreign Powers"

NEW YORK, March 12.

Otto Voss, a thirty-nine year old, German born American, was arrested here on charges of "delivering to the agents of a foreign power documents, codebooks, signal books, photographs and information relating to the defence of the United States" and was released on a bail of 10,000 dollars.

Voss was previously employed as a mechanic in the aircraft works which is building pursuit 'planes for the United States Army.—Reuter's Special

Baer Retains Championship Title

Farr Defeated On Points

... NEW YORK, March 12.

A capacity crowd saw Farr's hopes of another title bout fade. He took terrific punishment and Baer showed the form with which he won the world title from Carnera. The British champion was floored for a count of one in the second round and for six in the third round. Baer was a clear winner of a stirring battle while Farr fought back with the great grit, his punches lacked force

Baer's ringside expert gave Baer and Farr as even in the tenth fourth and first rounds. The referee gave the thirteenth and second as even The judges gave eleventh. third and first and the ninth fifth and first respectively as even

The fight was fought at a terrific peace amid uproar and the boxers several times did not hear the bell but went on fighting and were separated by the referee. The fighters were booed on going into the ring but cheered very loudly after the fight. Farr was badly cut on his right eye and cheeks and bleeding profusely on the face Baers left eye was closed. Farr weighed 14 stones and 12 pounds and half Baer 15 stones 2 pounds

The Welsham was disconsolate and said that he would like to meet Baer again. The American was most elated at the prospect of another shot for the world's title.

Farr is disappointed that he was unable to celebrate his 24th birthday on March 12 with a victory

The crowd was filled with intense excitement from the star. Baer won the first two rounds, getting in with his right uppercuts and tough rights to the body Farr replying with hooks to the head and jabs. Baer hooked viciously to the head several times and shook the Welshman.

The third round opened sensationally with Baer flooring Farr with a right to the head. Farr taking a very heavy punishment in his career. was obviously shaken but towards the end of the round. he scored as he liked and ended even. Farr livened up the fourth winning round, but Baer took the next five. Farr again brightened up in the tenth, forcing Baer to cover up under a barrage of headpunches. Baer won the eleventh, despite seeming chary of using his right, which was troublesome. Farr won the twelfth round, causing Baer to look worried but the American badly shook Farr in the thirteenth round with strong rights to the head and Farr's legs weakened but Baer failed to follow up. Baer took the fourteenth but Farr won the fifteenth.—Reuter.

ABOLISHING DISTRICT JAILS IN U. P.?

Parliamentary Secretary's Visit To Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

In connection with the proposed abolition of the district jails in the United Provinces, Mr. Gojanath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary, is on a visit to Allahabad.

He accompanied by Mr. Lalbahadur Shastri, M.L.A., a member of the Jails Reforms Committee. Major Bhandari, Superintendent of the Naini Central Prison, drove to the District Jail.—United Press.

TIDE AGAINST WHITE MAN RISING IN ASIA

"Asia For Asiatics" Move Slowly Gaining Ground

Karl K. Von Wiegand writes in the "New York Journal" (Feb.):—

"The tide against the White Man is slowly rising in Asia. It is true from Port Said on the Suez Canal and the Bosporous, all through Asia to Tokio,

That is the very definite impression that I have had to register, almost against my will, as I followed the trail of the white man from the Mediterranean through Palestine, Iraq, the fringe of Persia and over more than 1,500 miles of India, Burma and Siam.

ANTI-BRITISH.

From Morocco to Tunis, through the scattered Arab Senussi brotherhood in Italian Libya to the great Moslem university, Al Azar in Cairo, whose ten thousand students radiate it through Arabia, Transjordania, Palestine, Iraq, Mohammedan parts of India, Malay and Java, a new spirit is stirring the Moslem world that will have to be reckoned with one day.

Iraq is theoretically "independent" with Britain maintaining a number of squadrons of war 'planes there. There is a strong undercurrent of resentment to this. Persia also is now unfriendly to the British.

In Siam, once very friendly towards Britain, there is a pronounced anti-British sentiment. British business men attribute it to "Japanese machinations."

A MAJOR WAR.

My deductions as to the fundamental causes for the rising tide against the white man, strengthened by my present experience and travel, are:—

1.—Asia is the home of the yellow and brown races, not that of the white race. 2.—Education, the cinema, the radio, the march of time, all have had their effect. Wars between major white Powers in Europe are bound to accelerate the process.

Whether Japan succeeds in her aims in China, or China eventually wears out and exhausts Japan, either of the ultimate developments are certain to have the effect of inspiration and stimulus to the stirring spirit of freedom on the white man's political and economic domination."

Kamaladevi Under Treatment

BOMBAY March 12.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who has been ill for some time was examined by Dr. P. G. Pillai in the Anglo-Ayurvedic Hospital and is under his treatment.

She has been enjoyed complete rest and advised not to undertake engagements.—United Press.

SIR RAZA CORRECTS BOMBAY SPEECH REPORT

Stresses Importance Of Indians Taking Interest In Overseas Brethren

NEW DELHI, March 12.

Syed Sir Raza Ali, in a statement to the Press, says:—

In my various utterances, I have been trying to give my countrymen, a true picture of South Africa, which is neither under-coloured nor over-coloured: but I notice that press reports attribute to me, the statement in Bombay, that we cannot possibly tackle the problem of Indians abroad, unless India is a free country. This is a mistake. In my speech in Bombay, I definitely put the question: "Should we wait till India obtains complete self-Government"? And my definite reply was "no".

I explained the reasons in my speech, why I took this view. I have no doubt that the advice which I am supposed to have given, can only come out of sheer despair; but I am, and have always been, an optimist. It would be a most short-sighted political move, not to do all we can to help our countrymen overseas. till India becomes a self-governing country.

SANDALS STORY

In the interview that I gave to the Press, in Bombay, certain correspondents reported me as having said, that General Smuts had presented me with the pair of sandals which Mahatma Gandhi made for him in prison, about a quater of a century ago. All that General Smuts did was to show the sandals to me, and my wife at his home, in Irene. The sandals are one of the proudest possessions of General Smuts, and he would never dream of parting with them, much less to give to me or anybody else to take them back to India.

I must stress the importance of our people taking a greater interest in the question of Indians overseas. The proceedings of the Indian Legislatures and the expression of the considered views of the Indian Press make a tremendous impression in a democratic country like South Africa. Any well-considered and restrained criticism is sure to be helpful to our people in that dominion.—A. P.

ORMSBY-GORE ON FREEDOM OF PRESS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, March 11.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Colonies Secretary, said in a speech that it was a matter for thankfulness that in Britain there was still real freedom of Press and that public opinion was formed by free and unfettered expression of great variety of opinions. Nothing was more vital for all that Britain stood for as country than fearless expression of different points of view. The idea of a Government—controlled Press was repulsive to British traditions. Never were the English ideals of political freedom more widely challenged than to-day. "At the dictation of no country could we tolerate interference with that freedom in our time."—B. O. W.

REINCARNATION OF DALAI LAMA

SHANGHAI, March 11.

The reincarnation of the Dalai Lama has been discovered in Northern Tibet according to reports from Chungking.

The precise place has not been given but it is stated to be situated in Chinghai province.—Reuter.

Anglo-Irish Talks Fail To Reach Agreement

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The Cabinet will meet at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow to discuss the European situation.

The fact that no Anglo-Irish Agreement has yet been reached is revealed in a communique issued this evening by the Anglo-Irish delegations. It states that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. De Valera met at 10 Downing Street at 11 a.m. and talked for an hour and a half.

Mr. De Valera and Mr. MacDonald met from 5-45 p.m. to 6-15 p.m.

The British and Irish Ministers and officials concerned in the trade discussions will meet at 9-30 a.m. to-morrow.

The Irish Delegation will return to Dublin to-morrow evening and consult other Irish Cabinet Ministers.—Reuter.

SOVIET TRIAL JUDGMENT

MOSCOW, Mar. 12.

The sentences in the treason trial are expected to-day.—Reuter.

The 10-Mile Olympic Cycle Race in progress at the Oval, Bombay, on Saturday morning.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Sud 12, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 10, 1357
Parsi: Meher 9, 1307
Hightide: 9-39 22-26
Lowtide: 3-55 15-52
Sunrise: 6h 49m
Sunset: 6h 48m

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Madame Sophia Wadia in the hall of 'Anand Vihara', to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Buddhism and the Individual."

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadainy Free Night School, Fort. Mr. S. N. Shetti, will preside.

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Bhakta Shri Laldasji and Party will conduct a Harikatha in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Mirabai"

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Dr. J. J Shroff will give a discourse on "Rahu and Ketu in Natal Astrology" at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road at 4-30 p.m. to-day Sunday).

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Dr. Arthur R. S. Roy, will deliver a lecture on "Tamil Influence on Modern Civilisation" in the Asthika Samaj Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. M. S. M. Sharma of the Kaiser-i-Hind.

TENANTS' MEETING

A meeting of the tenants of Ibrahim Haji Moosa's Chawl at Walkeshwar Road will be held in the open Chowgan of the said chawl to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m, to support Mr. Joshi's Rent Bill. Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha will preside.

RESEARCH WORK IN GUJARAT

Under the auspices of the Forbes Gujarati Sabha, a public lecture on 'Antiquarian Research Work in Gujarat' will be delivered by Mr. Ranchhodlal G. Gnani of the Prince of Wales Museum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Forbes Gujarati Mandir.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE

A musical concert of the above circle will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a. m. (S.T.) in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, when Krishna Rao Pandit of Gwalior State will entertain the members to vocal music.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings" to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A Jesse L. Lasky Production. Directed by Raoul Walsh. Screen play by Gertrude Purcell and John Twist.
RKO-RADIO PICTURE

OPERATIC & MODERN SONGS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Born to Dance". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Invisible Menace". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Jericho". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Thrill of a Lifetime". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vasant Bengali". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Mountain Justice". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Hitting a New High". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Thoroughbreds Don't Cry". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

A public meeting of the students will be held at Dadar to-day (Sunday) in Shivaji Park to observe "The Students' Day" at 6 p.m.

KHAR GYMKHANA

The fifth annual sports will be held on the Gymkhana grounds 15th Road, Khar, at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Lt.-Col. Bhatia will preside and Mrs. Bhatia will distribute the prizes.

SOCIAL GATHERING

A social gathering of the members of the Goa Hindu Association will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Shiva Phatoo Pai Angle will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Revolving In Birth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a lecture on "Buddhism and the Individual" in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m., (S. T.).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "Modern Civilization is a curse" will be the subject for a Public Debate at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m., when Mr. P. N. Waiker will propose the subject and Mr. G. M. Mekhrey will oppose it.

RECEPTION TO HALAKATTI

A reception will be given in honour of H. P. Halakatti who returns from England on Thursday after completing his studies in Manchester University in Textile, at Gaurishanker Nivas, Dhanukar Building, Kalbadevi, at 5 p.m. today. Mr. M. P. Patel, Parliamentary Secretary will preside.

FRIENDS' DEBATING CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the Friends' Debating Circle, the Friends and Admirers will present a congratulatory address and At Home to Shet G. G. Morarji J.P. on his election as the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Lilavanti alias Kabubai Hindu High School, Sandhurst Road. Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

SARASWATHI GANA SABHA

The portraits of the late Messrs. K R. Arunachalam Iyer, K. A. Narayana Iyer and K. Natesa Mudaliar will be unveiled by Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Sabha premises, Nanabhad, King's Circle, Matunga, to perpetuate the memories of the above late members of the Sabha formerly known as (Saraswathee Sangeetha Sabha).

HARIPURA TOPICAL INAUGURAL TO-DAY

Benefit Peformance For Congress

At 10 o'clock this morning (Sunday) at the Lamington Talkies, Sardar Patel, the Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet and other leaders will attend the inaugural show of the Haripura Congress Topical made by Wadia Movietone, in conjunction with the Chicago Radio Co.

Along with the topical, select portions from Wadia pictures will also be shown. Admission will be by tickets ranging from As. 9 to Rs. 5-10-0, and the proceeds will go to the Haripura Congress Reception Committee.

The Topical will be released to the public along with the Wadia film "Lutaru Lalana" from Tuesday at the Lamington.

"STUDENTS' UNITY DAY" MEETING

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union writes:—

I am happy to announce that the unfortunate breach that occurred in the students ranks at Madras has been healed up as a result of the endeavours of student workers and sympathisers. The unity in our ranks has received the blessings of Sjts. Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Sarat Chandra Bose, M. N. Roy and other national leaders.

To celebrate this unity to-day (Sunday) will be observed as "Unity Day". A public meeting will be held at 9-30 a.m., at the Servants of India Society's Hall near Prarthana Samaj on the same day.

Mr. Jehangir Chiniwala Advocate's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Zarthoshti Radih Society on Sunday the 20th March 1938 at 10-15 a.m., (S. T.), on the premises of the Behram Bag Estate at the Village Oshivara near the Jogeshvari Station (B. B. & C. I.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala Advocate will deliver a lecture on the esoteric exposition of the Zarthoshti ritual called Nirang-E-Din for the preparation of the holy 'Nirang' from the urine of the sacred White Bull.

Dasturji Sahab Framroze Navroji Kutar will preside. All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY LORRY TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION

The general meeting of the Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Cotton Depot, Sewri, opposite Police Station.

RAMNARAIN RUIA COLLEGE

The unveiling ceremony of the marble bust of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai Ruia will be performed by premier Kher who also opens the Science Exhibition arranged to commemorate this event.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION

In aid of the above Association, a cinema show in which the "Hans Pictures Talkie, "Chhaya", will be exhibited, will take place at the Roxy Theatre, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) beginning at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

TRAVANCORE UNION, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Travancore Union, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to mourn the premature deaths of Mr. George Joseph, the well-known Congress leader and Mr. V. Krishnan Tambi, Prof. of Dravidian languages, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, at the Arya Samaj Hall, Matunga at 5 p. m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday).

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

An Association of the Past Students of the Chikitsaka Samooha High School has been formed. Those past students who desire to become members of the Associatio may communicate with the Secretaries of the Association, c/o The C. S. S. High School, Sadashiv Cross Lane, Kandewadi, Bombay 4. Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. A. A. Kanekar will deliver a lecture to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. on "The Future of Marathi Literature."

ADULT FRANCHISE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at Chowpatty to ask for the introduction of Adult Franchise in Bombay Municipal elections and the democratisation of the Municipality. Mr. M. R Masani will preside. Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, Asoka Mehta, Bhagwandas Kapadia among others will speak.

GRANT MEDICAL STUDENTS TO STRIKE

The Grant Medical College Council has introduced a new scheme of hospital duties for the students, according to which the students may be allotted only two weeks' holidays in six months.

The students had approached the College authorities for a reconsideration of the matter, but their appeal was rejected by the College Council.

In view of this, the students held a general meeting on Friday at which it was resolved to strike all college and hospital work with effect from Tuesday March 15.

TARIFF BOARD PRESIDENT IN CITY

Public Sittings Will Commence To-morrow

BOMBAY, March 12.

In connection with paper and magnesium chloride industries, Sir Geoffrey Bracken, President of the Tariff Board arrived in Bombay on the evening of March 10 from Okha.

The Tariff Board consisting of Sir Geoffrey Bracken as President, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola as member will hear the oral evidence of the Collector of Customs, Bombay and of the Gujarat Paper Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad on March 14, in the New Customs House Building (2nd Floor), Bombay.

The public sittings of the Board will commence at 10-30 a.m. on March 14, 1938.—A.P.

'G' WARD TENANTS' LEAGUE

The Executive Committee members of 'G' Ward Tenants' League will visit Saitan Chowky locality, especially Lal Pathra Chawls, Kesari Chawls, Mahim Chawls, etc to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a. m. Those tenants who have any grievances will meet the Executive members of the League.

CELESTIAL SCENERY THROUGH TELESCOPE

Under the auspices of the Amateur Astronomers League, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of Prag Lila Mansion, No. 63, Pedder Road, (three minutes from Bus Station, near Kemp and Co.), Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will deliver, in English, a public lecture, with illustrative explanations of identifying the Constellations and gazing the Stars, both, with naked eye and through telescope. Lift available, but no chairs on terrace. No fees. No collections.

BOMBAY SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee will be held on Tuesday the 15th instant at 7 p.m. at the Adult Education Association's Hall, 6, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay:—To consider the reply of Mr. Joshi and fix the dates of the Conference; to appoint a Jt. Secretary in place of Mrs. Mehta; to consider the programme in detail; to consider the publicity and propaganda programme; to sanction the necessary expenses.

CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
At 4 p.m.—Only Cinema Show
On the Stage:
Direct from CAIRO—
GOGIA PASHA
(The gilly-gilly wonder man)
presenting the
Wonders of the East
A sixty-minute enthralling Quick-fire entertainment!
On the Screen:
A Masterpiece of HORROR
by the Master of TERROR!

CO-OPERATION IN COORG

Report Of Work Of Various Societies During Past Year

MERCARA, March 8.

In his review on the report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in Coorg for the year ending 30th June, 1937, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg says that the number of societies, the number of members and their transactions were steadily increasing. The aggregate amount of loans granted by the Societies amounted to Rs. 4,13,487 against Rs. 4,25,527 in the previous year. The deposits from Members Societies increased from Rs. 1,31,684 to Rs. 1,42,492 and the loans granted to societies rose from 1.46.397 to Rs. 1,47,588.

The Debt Conciliation Board conciliated the debts of 20 persons amounting to Rs. 18,411 for Rs. 10,500 against the debts of 23 persons amounting to Rs. 15,478 for Rs. 5.989 in the previous year.

It was noteworthy that the people had begun to realise the importance of avoiding litigation.

Dealing with agricultural societies the report says that the working capital, the membership, the share capital and loans advanced for agricultural purposes had been increased and that there was a slight decrease ir the loans advanced for liquidation of debts.

BEE INDUSTRY.

Considerable improvement had been shown by the Honey and Wax Producers' Society and the industry was expanding throughout Coorg. Many people had taken this up as a subsidiary industry and the result achieved had so far been satisfactory. The object of the Society was to increase the subsidiary income of the ryots and this object would be frustrated unless the running expenses were cut down as far as was compatible with efficient working.

A Milk Supply and Hides and Skin Society was started in May, 1937 and the result of its working was being watched.

The working of Lantana Eradication Societies in Coorg was considered far from satisfactory. With the exception of one Society, the Anti-Malaria Societies had not done much work during the year.

The volume of dispute and litigation continued to be on the increase. 811 cases were instituted as against 763 in the previous year.—A. P.

USEFUL WORK OF BHIL SEVA MANDAL

In the course of a statement issued by Mr. P. Kodandaramiah, General Secretary, All-India Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Association. he says:—

"I spent six days in Excluded Areas of the Bombay Presidency i. e. in West and East Khandesh, Thana, Nasik and Panch Mahal Districts. These Areas enjoyed the benefits of the Montford Reforms from 1919 to 1937 but ceased to do so since the operation of the India Act of 1935. If the India Act of 1919 considered them fit to enjoy the reforms, the reasons that weighed with the Authorities to take away the privileges enjoyed by them so long and so well are not easy to discover. Nothing had happened between the 1919 Act and 1935 Act to rob these tribes of the rights once granted to them. That is the idea behind this exclusion? Did the Government in any way ameliorate the condition of these tribes during half a century of their administration? The plea put forward by the Government of the backwardness. and the safeguarding the interests of aborigines inhabiting these Areas, was nothing but a mere excuse and shall deceive nobody. The Act of 1935 was framed to exploit the mineral resources of these Tribes for the benefit of British capitalism. The popular Ministers are to have no control over their brethren in these Areas, except an alien Government some seven thousand miles away. The sooner these Areas are brought into normally administered Areas the better.

GREAT BHIL SEVA MANDAL.

I have the pleasure in my recent visit to the Excluded Areas of Bombay, to see the great and useful work of the Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad, Panch Mahals. The Aborigines are the only neglected children of Mother India. The Bhil Seva Mandal in spite of the financial difficulties has been rendering service to the Bhils by economically improving their condition. They have organised Co-operating Societies and four Ashrams and thirty-seven schools where nearly fifteen hundred boys and girls receive training and education. They are provided free medical aid. By visit to the several Ashrams convinced me of the excellent methods adopted by the Bhil Mandal in training tribal youths as useful citizens. The orderliness and enthusiasm displayed by the tribal volunteers at Haripura. cannot but elicit admiration. The credit for all these is no doubt due to Sjt. Thakkar Bapa, the great humanitarian founder of the society, and his able and selfiesh band of followers.

It is the only pioneer institution in this vast land which convinced me. This I fervently appeal to Sjt. Thakkar Bapa and other life members of the Mandal to take early steps to get into touch with other Seva Mandals with a view to organize an All-India Seva Mandal.

If the Bhil Seva Mandal with an annual expenditure of over twenty thousand rupees is able to do such commendable work, I am certain that given more finances, the Mandal would be able to increase its useful activities a hundred fold. I appeal to the Bombay Government and public to come forward with a generous grant to the Mandal."

The Lid Is Off!

Now Can the Indian Screen Call itself truly Modern!

SABITADEVI

NEW-STYLE IN

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S

NEW-STYLE MODERN MUSICAL ROMANCE

"300 Days and After"

with the modernised MOTILAL, BIBBO, YAKUB

★

Directed by: SARVOTTAM BADAMI

★

● Meet the MODERN GIRL who loves to work for a living

● Meet the MODERN MILLIONAIRE who works for love, and has to love for a living!!

THRILL TO THE ETERNAL MUSIC OF LOVE, LIFE, HUNGER, ROMANCE!

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 P. M.
Sat., Sun., Hol., 2-30 P. M.

West End TALKIES Lamington Rd.

"WATAN": ANOTHER SAGAR HIT: At IMPERIAL

Like MOTI, in Sagar's great picture "300 Days and After," you need not wait for 300 days to become rich in order to enjoy the luxurious bath with Swastik "KANTI" Toilet Soap, but you can buy a box immediately from bazar or from SABITADEVI, who is also selling Swastik soaps in Sagar's ultra-modern picture.

"300 Days and After"

Splendid Opportunity for Lovers of Indian Music

CONCERT

IN AID OF

Gayan Utejak Mandal

in the presence and under the patronage of

H. H. THE MAHARANA SAHEB OF DHARAMPUR

at

REGAL THEATRE
On Sunday, 27th March

10 A.M. TO 12-30 P.M.

TWENTY AMATEUR ARTISTS

OF THE WELL KNOWN

Prof. Ramchander Kale

WILL TAKE PART IN THE PERFORMANCE.

Admission Fees Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1

Tickets can be had at the Kaiser-i-Hind Press or Tutorial High School, near French Bridge.

CLASS PICTURE

For

Classes and Masses

MINERVA MOVIETONE'S

'MeethaZahar'

3rd Week of Triumph

Daily: 5, 8, 11 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays: 2-15 p.m.

Also TO-DAY & TO-MORROW Only:
Bombay Talkies' News Reel of SUBHAS BABU'S visit to Bombay.

MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Road.

STOP PRESS

LESSON IN MODERN MOVIE MAKING:

(From a special correspondent)

Bombay, Sunday, (1 A.M.)

Sagar Movietone ought to be in the feature news to-day.

They have done the real feat of fulfilling publicity promises.

"300 Days and After" fulfills to the very word, every claim made for it in the advertisements.

I have watched the audiences at all the 4 shows to-day, and the only problem I found the audiences discussing was whether 1st credit should go to the producers, Director or stars.

There was complete unanimity that Sagar have now shown how to make modern movies.

VICEREINE SEES TELEPRINTER

Thanks A. P. For Help In Campaign Against Tuberculosis

NEW DELHI, March 12.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow paid a visit to the office of the Associated Press of India and Reuters, New Delhi, this morning and spent more than half an hour watching the newly installed long distance teleprinters working.

Her Excellency showed keen interest in the rapid transmission and receipt of messages on the machine. As she sat by, messages of greetings along with other press messages from Bombay, Lahore offices of Associated Press and Reuters came ticking through the receivers.

In reply to the greetings, Her Excellency gave the following message:—

"I am very interested to see the teleprinters transmitting in Reuter's office for the first time. I am grateful for the message sent and to obtain a further assurance of assistance in my Anti-Tuberculosis campaign from the Associated Press who have given me such valuable support from the beginning."

Mr. Bewoor, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs and Mr. H. Sur, Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, were other visitors present at the time.—A. P.

NO TRADE PACT WITH AFGHANISTAN

NEW DELHI, March 10.

The "United Press" has been authoritatively informed that there is no truth in the report that the Government of India have decided to enter into trade negotiations with Afghanistan.

What really has happened, is that Mr. Abdul Majid who had been on the Cantinent on behalf of the Afghan Government on his way back, had some informal talks with the authorities there. Mr. Abdul Majid will probably return in three months' time to have preliminary discussions.

Much would depend on the outcome of these preliminary talks, which might pave the way for trade negotiations.

The preliminary talks will be mainly confined to the exploring of difficulties, which stand in the way of expansion of India's trade with Afghanistan, including those suffered by Indian traders who recently led a deputation to the Frontier Governor.—United Press.

Adult Education Centres Started In Bengal

KHULNA, (By Mail).

Adult Education centres have been started at some places in the Satkhira and Sadar Sub-divisions.

The Circle Officer, Sadar has with the assistance of voluntary labour re-excavated a khal—about three quarters of a mile long—known as the Induhati Khal into the Bhutiar Beel, Terokhada thana (Sadar Sub-Division) Several other khals in that area are being similarly improved. The villagers are very enthusiastic even where no monetary assistance could be given. The value of the work already done would be many hundreds of rupees.

Sub-divisional Officers have been touring their areas in connection with rural reconstruction and continue to hold meetings at many big villages. Improvement committees are being revived and reorganised.

COTTON TRADE PROTESTS

Against High Rates Of Ginning And Pressing

VIRAMGAM, March 11.

Mr. Venilal Buch wires:—

The meeting of Cotton Merchants' Association last night passed a resolution strongly protesting against the formation of the Association of Ginning and Pressing Factories and fixing high rates of ginning and pressing by the Association, which is harmful to healthy growth of cotton trade in particular and other dependent trades in the taluka.

The meeting requested Government to enact a law prohibiting and abolishing such Associations that exploit peasants, poor labourers and traders.

A meeting of peasants also passed a similar resolution on Wednesday. As other factories fix rates in keeping with Viramgam Association's rates, trade and labour in the whole taluka suffer as the taluka is mainly a cotton-growing centre in Gujarat.

NO LIFTING OF "PURDAH" ON STATES

Viceroy Withholds Permission To Questions For Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 10.

The "United Press" is informed that H. E. the Governor-General has withheld his consent to the questions of Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, M.L.A., which were tabled for being answered in the Central Legislative Assembly, enquiring as to whether the Indian Princes are required to consult the Government of India, before introducing representative constitutions in their States and about the establishment of representative constitutions in their States and about the establishment of representative institutions in the States, if any, before the inauguration of Federation.—United Press.

The Corporation of London will complete purchase of land at firlop near illform from the Crown on April 5 for City of London air port.

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ARE YOU ONE OF THESE?

If not see India's Greatest Historical

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ROMANCE, MUSIC, COMEDY, BATTLES.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

ZENANA SHOW
on Thursday, 17th March at 1-30 p. m.

GRAND OPENING ON
WED., 16th NEXT at 10 a.m.
with Special Morning Show

Soul Stirring Saga of N. W. Frontier depicting their Heroic Ways of Life.

IT'S BHARAT LAXMI'S SUPER HIT

Khoodai Khidmadgar

(The Servants of God)
alias
GARIB-ki-TOPE

Starring:
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AZURIE,
MAZHAR,
SHYAM SUNDER.

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THE SUPER
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DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ENJOY this week by seeing 3 weekly programmes at the
BROADWAY
From: SAT. to TUESDAY
Greater than Ziegfeld Follies

"BORN TO DANCE"

Starring:—
ELEANOR POWELL
Special Sunday Morning Show AT 10-30 a.m.
A stirring serial complete in one Show
"ACE DRUMMOND"

From Wed. to Friday
THE LAST OF THE PAGANS

CINE-GOERS CHEER
That Glorious
BENGALI HERO!

Running before crowded Houses!

Imperial Film Co.'s Romantic Dare-Devil Picture....

VASANT BENGALI

Starring—
HUSNABANU, YESHWANT DAVE, ABDUL, LAXMI, GULAM RASUL, SAYED AHMAD
Directed by: Mr ASPI.
See the exciting scenes of
KINK-KONG
The Wrestler who created sensation in Bombay.

THE GLOBE

Talkies .... Sandhurst Rd.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45. Fri., Sat., Sun. and Wed. being "Holee" Holiday Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

COMING NEXT WEEK

SEE

RATANBAI

IN

A never to be forgotten drama

"USNE KYA SOCHA"

Or

"PRISONER'S WIFE"

With

W. M. KHAN, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI, MUKHTAR, SURAIYA, ASUJEE, ANANT MARATHE.

Director:—MR. HAFESJEE

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SOME ECONOMY THIS

Watchmen Who Went To Haripura Deprived Of House Rent

Mr. L. K. Oak, the General Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union states:—

A number of watchmen of the Bombay District of the B. B & C. I. Railway were sent out on special duty arising out of the Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress. They were quartered in specially erected huts at Madhi—four in each hut. Temporary men were engaged in the Bombay District to relieve these watchmen.

Watchmen are generally given free quarters. But due to inadequate housing provision, a part of them have to reside outside the railway premises. Such men are given house-rent allowance of Rs. 4/- per month.

Thinking that the men on the special duty outside Bombay had been 'housed' in free quarters—4 in each of the huts—the authorities concerned, asked these men to vacate their quarters for only 25 days, and did not pay the house-rent allowance for 25 days to those who are stopping outside.

Is it only for allowing the workers to rest their weary bones that the company provides them with quarters? Are the officers unaware of the fact that as living creatures workers live in their chawls with their families and things serving their requirements? The families of the watchmen on special duty and their belongings were certainly not provided for in the huts of Madhi for 25 days.

This Act of the administration cannot but be strongly resented by the watchmen. And the only decent manner of partly making amends for it is to pay all the watchmen sent on special duty their due and legitimate house rent allowance for 25 days although their feeling of being insulted will ever remain irreparable.

HOTEL KEEPERS SUPPORT RENT BILL

The Bombay Hotel-keepers' Association strongly support Mr. S. C. Joshi's Bombay Rent Restriction Bill. The Managing Committee of the Association have sent a representation to the Minister for Local Self-Government, in the course of which they say:—

"Our Committee are of opinion that when the economic condition of the petty businessmen especially in Bombay City and Suburbs and the state of keen competition and the extreme limit of business depression are taken into consideration, Mr. Joshi's proposed Bill will be found to be in the right direction as it will legally compel the landlords to undergo a little sacrifice, which they ought to have voluntarily done to help the reconstruction of the economic structure of the society. My Committee, therefore, welcome the Bill in all its aspects as it will give a much-desired relief to petty businessmen paying monthly less than Rs. 200/- rent, to which class of businessmen a large majority of Bombay hotel-keepers belong.

"My Committee, therefore, strongly commend the said Bill for being passed into an Act and hope that our popular Government by doing this would be doing one of the very right acts to which the Congress is pledged".

New Police Chief Of Bihar

PATNA, March 9.

Lieut.-Colonel A. E. J. C. McDowell, C.I.E., I.A., who has been Inspector-General of Police in Bihar since April, 1933, will retire on March 13.

Mr. C. T. Brett, C.I.E., who joined the Police in November 1906, and who has been in-charge of the C.I.D. since 1935, will take over charge from Lt.-Colonel McDowell.—United Press.

SMALL-POX STILL RAGES IN CITY

Presidency Health Figures

Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending March 5:

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 2 attacks and 1 death against nil in the previous week.

PLAGUE

Thirteen cases and six deaths from plague were reported during the week against 14-10 in the previous week. Dharwar district had 5-3 against nil, Belgaum 5-1 against 7-4, Kanara 2-2 against 3-3 and Ratnagiri 1-0 against 4-3.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are: Ratnagiri 161-7; Kolaba 119-7; Thana 92-7; Satara 66-7; Surat 42-2; Poona 18-3; Kanara 15-2; Bombay Suburban 13-4; Nasik 13-0; Sholapur 12-9; Ahmedabad 10-8; East Khandesh 5-1; Ahmednagar 4-0 and Bombay City 264-129. Total 834 attacks and 177 deaths against 731-190 in the previous week.

Ahmedabad like Bombay city is showing a high case mortality rate in contrast to rural areas.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Nine cases and 5 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week.

AGITATE FOR ADULT FRANCHISE

A public meeting of the citizens of Jacobs Circle, Bombay, was held on Friday under the auspices of the Adult Franchise League to demand adult franchise for Bombay municipal electorate and to support the Rent Restriction Bill brought forward by Mr. S. C. Joshi, Dr. R. M. Bhoir presided.

The president in his closing remarks exhorted the audience to muster strong at the march to the Assembly that would be organised when the Bill for the Amendment of Bombay Municipal Act came up before the Assembly.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

TO-DAY AT 1-30 P. M.

SPECIAL ZENANA SHOW

FOR LADIES

VIDYAPATI

THE ROXY

Usual Shows: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.

3rd WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

To-day & Wednesday, 2-30 p.m.
SHALINI CINETONE'S DRAMATIC MUSICAL

"KANHOPATRA"

Starring:
LEELA,
LONDE,
KOLHATKAR
DINKER.

Directed by:
BHAL. G. PENDHARKAR.

"KANHOPATRA"

AT

MAJESTIC

Cinema Girgaum.

Cinefan's Favourite
DEVIKA RANI

SEE her in

JEEVAN PRABHAT

AT

PLAZA (Dadar)

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MAHASABHA AND FEDERATION

Savarkar Restates Attitude

POONA, March 11.

Mr. Vinayakrao D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, has issued the following statement with a view to restate the attitude of the Mahasabha towards the Federation Scheme. He says:—

"The Hindu Mahasabhaites hold the Federal Constitution, as is incorporated in the Government of India Act, inadequate, halting and extremely disappointing, inasmuch as it hands over no real and effective political power to the representatives of the people, especially in the Military and Foreign Departments of the State.

"SAVING GRACE"

"Yet, it has the saving grace of introducing the Federal principle in the Constitution of this country, which is bound to accentuate the pace towards the realisation of national unification of the two great divisions, by binding together the Indian States and those parts of India under British occupation, into an organised and corporate whole, however, loosely it may be to begin with, and refuses to extend the curse of Communal Award to the States at any rate.

The Hindu Mahasabhaites declare that they are not going to boycott it (the new Constitution) in case it is speedily introduced, even in the present form; but they are resolved to use whatever point of vantage it (the Constitution) is capable of affording them, to strengthen their position and to press forward towards the ultimate and absolute capture of the legislatures and Government by the representatives of the Indian Nation."—United Press.

RAILWAY WORKERS DEMAND RECOGNITION

According to the decision of the Working Committee of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, 11th March was observed throughout G.I.P. "Union Recognition Day".

Two mass meetings of the Railway Workers were held at Matunga and Kalyan. Messrs. D. S. Vaidya. L. K. Oak and Parab spoke at these meetings

The speakers strongly criticised the Railway Administration and called upon workmen to muster strong under the banner of G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union to assert their right of recognition, in spite of the Railway Bosses.

Bata Director To Reach Bombay To-day

Mr. V. Rojt, Director of Bata Shoe Co., Mr. John Baros, Bata's Managing Director in India, Dr. Tousek, a Czechoslovak Official, Mr. Baros and Mr. Hanak of the Bata Shoe Co., who are on an inspection tour of India will land in Bombay on Sunday in their private 'plane. They started from Batanagar and visited Madras, Colombo, Quilon, Kottayam and Hyderabad and after a days stay in Bombay will visit Delhi and Lahore and return to Batanagar.

The 'plane which they own is of an American make and is the only one of its kind in India for its high efficiency and speed. It is expected that after the tour Bata will open branches all over India to supply Indian people with cheap and durable shoes.

CALCUTTA.—The opinion that the general strike in the jute mills of Calcutta and suburbs last April was of a political, not economic, origin was expressed by Mr. H. H. Burn, presiding over the annual meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association. The agitation amongst workers, Mr. Burn added, was of a communistic nature, having as its object a complete overthrow of the ordered Government.—A. P.

"We Might Have Suspended The Sentence"

— Chief Justice —

"HIGH COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION"

—Home Minister.

Munshi's Statement In Assembly On Jadhavji Gandhi Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"With regard to the question of law, we certainly did not consider at all fully the question of Jurisdiction as we were of the opinion that, assuming we have jurisdiction, we ought not to exercise it."

"Indian cases seem to show that the High Court can suspend a sentence which is under appeal to the Privy Council, but I have not committed judicially on the question.

"If we had been asked to delay the operation of the sentence for a few days to enable the accused to settle their business affairs, we might perhaps have acceded to their request. But no such application was made to us."

This is what Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice has written to the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister on the question of suspension of sentence for 15 days on Jadhavji Gandhi and Dhirajlal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munshi made a lengthy statement in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday morning, replying to short notice questions by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

The statement sets forth the correspondence that has passed between the Chief Justice, the Home Minister and Counsel for the accused.

Proceedings In Detail

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta asked the following short notice questions in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day:—

Will the Honourable Minister for Home Department (and Legal) be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the accused Jadhavji Gandhi and Dhirajlal whose sentences were suspended by Government recently saw him at Haripura either before or after the suspension of their sentences;

(b) whether the Counsel who applied for suspension of their sentences urged any grounds in support of his application;

(c) if so, what grounds did he urge;

(d) whether the application was rejected on all the grounds;

(e) if not, on what grounds was it rejected?

Mr. K. M. Munshi gave the following reply:—

(a) I have not seen the accused at any time, whether before, at, or after the Haripura sessions.

(b) and (c) On the first application made by the prisoners it was urged by Counsel Mr. Chagla that his clients wanted to appeal to the Privy Council and that therefore, the sentences should be suspended till the appeal was disposed of or the leave to appeal to the Privy Council which was going to be applied for was refused. (i) The first argument placed before me was that the High Court was functus officio and that such an application could only be made to Government under Section 401 Counsel further stated that an application was made to the High Court for suspension but the Honourable the Chief Justice stated that they had no such power.

I stated so to the House on the adjournment motion, but hereafter I learnt that Counsel for accused, had applied to the Court for suspension of the sentence on the ground that his clients wished to apply to the Privy Council for leave to appeal, but the Court was of the view that it was not a case in which it ought to exercise the power.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice drew my attention to the fact that Mr. Chagla was not engaged in the case before the Court and that in making the statement that he did his Lordship had no doubt that he had been wrongly instructed by his clients.

I asked Mr. Chagla whether he had anything to say in view of the letter of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice. He replied to me as follows:—

"It is perfectly true that when I argued the application before you on the 24th February I was definitely instructed to state to you that the application for suspension was made to the High Court, and that the High Court had refused to entertain it on the ground that they had no power to do so.

"Apart from the statement I made, I had satisfied myself after a careful consideration of the law on the subject and especially the Judgment of Lord Haldane in 1915, A.C., 627, which I cited before you, that once the High Court has passed the sentence it is functus officio and has no power to deal with the question of suspension of sentence.

I now find from what you write to me that the C. J. has informed you that in fact they rejected the application on merit and not on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

I am sorry that acting on the instructions given to me I should have made a statement which now turns out to be incorrect."

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has further informed me as follows:

"With regard to the question of law, we certainly did not consider at all fully the question of jurisdiction, as we were of the opinion that, assuming we had jurisdiction, we ought not to exercise it. Indian cases seem to show that the High Court can suspend a sentence which is under appeal to the Privy Council, but I have not committed myself judicially on the question. If we had been asked to delay the operation of the sentence for a few days to enable the accused to settle their business affairs, we might perhaps have acceded to their request But no such application was made to us."

(ii) The second argument of Counsel was that if his clients were not released then and were ultimately acquitted by the Privy Council their appeal would have gone in vain as they would have already served their sentence by then.

(d) & (e) On this application I accepted Mr. Chagla's argument that the High Court was functus officio and had no jurisdiction, after consultation with the R. L. A. and a careful consideration of Counsel's arguments, the terms of s. 561 A of the Criminal Procedure Code and the authorities including the dictum of Lord Haldane in 15, Appeal Cases, 627. But on the merits I came to the same conclusion, as did their Lordships, that leave to appeal was not likely to be granted by the Privy Council and that the ground put forward was not such as to entitle the prisoners to suspension of their sentences. I, therefore, rejected the application.

POLITICAL POWER TO PRODUCERS

Roy's Speech At Nasik

Mr. M. N. Roy spent a busy day at Nasik when he visited it on Thursday last at the invitation of the Nasik Students' Union. He was accompanied by his wife. He was received at the station by the officials of the Students' Union and the City Congress Committee.

Under the auspices of the Nasik Students' Union, Mr. Roy delivered a lecture in the course of which he said that India was passing through a period of transition. Proceeding he said that the need of the moment was to increase the purchasing power of the peasants which could be done only by giving back lands to peasants. But, he added, this work could be done only through a political revolution—a revolution which would transfer political power to the peasants and other oppressed masses. Concluding he said that the intelligentsia must try to understand the real implications of the revolutionary transition through which the country was passing and to help in the acceleration of that process.

ALLEGED CHEATING

(From Our Correspondent.)

The story of how a person, representing to be a practising lawyer is alleged to have cheated a well-known doctor of Vakola, Santa Cruz, is narrated in a complaint filed with the Vile Parle Police.

The facts of the case as stated as that one Manik Dattatraya Pai was introduced to Dr. K. R. Thakar of Vakola as a grandson of Justice Telang and son Mr. Dattatraya Pai Curator, Victoria Garden Museum.

This M. D. Pai, who posed that he could help Dr. Thaker in the disposal of his appeal case in Thana Court, induced him first to part with Rs. 2 for the purpose of "tipping the clerk of the court for preparing the copy of the judgment soon."

Thus, on various pretexts, Pai is said to have taken from Dr. Thakar about Rs. 167 up to January 17, 1938. Pai is even alleged to have informed Dr. Thakar that he could attend the Thana Court on a certain date when, thanks to his efforts he made his work absolutely smooth.

In the meanwhile, Dr. Thakar had received various reports of the activities of Pai that led him to believe that he was not to be relied on.

Finally, Dr. Thakar lodged a complaint with the Vile Parle police and Sub-Inspector Sheik, by a clever piece of sleuth work, arrested Pai at Vicent Road, Dadar on March 2.

Pai was placed before the First Class City Magistrate, Bandra on March 3 and released on a bail of Rs. 100.

A European firm of Bombay, it is reported, has deputed an expert to investigate the prospects of mining industries in Sind, as it has come to light of late, that there are rich deposits of copper pyrites, coal and iron in the hilly tracks on the border of Sind-Baluchistan.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions I and II and 90.8 metres. 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

a.m

7-30 Recorded Programme. 8-30 For Children. 11-30 Homji Sisters' Orchestral Music.

p.m.

12-10 AIR Trio: Bhairav Banar. 12-15 Shivrani Ghosh. Thumri and film song. 12-45 Hors d'oeures Talk by Hilda Flanders. 1-0 Recorded Programme. 5-30 Pralhad Joshi of Dharwar. Pat deep Marathi music. 6-0 AIR Orchestra: Puriya. 6-10 Paresh Banerji. Bengali songs. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Current Events. Talk in Marathi by V. N. Naik. 7-45 Shivrani Ghosh. Thumris. 8-10 Violin and Clarionet: Handol. 8-15 Pralhad Joshi. Bhavgeet. 8-30 Gramophone Records. 8-45 Marutirao Pahelwan: Khambavati. 9-0 News (Hindustani.) 9-15 Marutirao Pehelwan. Songs from "Chandrarao More" 9-30 News. 9-45 Week's Sport. Review by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 "Premnu Moti."

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

a.m

8-0 G. N. Nasu of Lucknow. 8-30 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar. 8-50 AIR Orchestra. 9-0 Madan Lal. 9-15 Rama Kumthekar. 9-35 Sangit Ratna Patankar of Poona. 10-0 For Jack and Jill.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.

12-30 Variety. 1-30 A Classical Programme.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m

5-0 Madan Lal. 5-20 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar. 5-40 Sangit Ratna Patankar. 6-5 P. S. Mukerjee. 6-10 Rama Kumthekar. 6-30 G. N. Natu 7-0 Amateur Concert. 7-30 Madan Lal. 7-45 Rama Kumthekar. Marathi Pad. 8-0 Mysteries of Plant Life. Talk in Hindustani by B. Dass. 7-15 Sangit Ratna Patankar 8-45 Shantimoya Ghosh. 8-55 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 News Weather, In English. 9-45 Tito Schipa. 10-0 Rural Reconstruction Talk by Sir Arthur Olver. 10-15 Pianoforte Recital. 10-45 John McCormack. 10-55 News

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II. 31.3 metres, 9-575 kc/s. Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4.905 kc/s.

p.m.

5-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Krishna Milan. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Sangit Ratna Patankar. 10-30 Rama Kumthekar. 10-40 G. N. Natu. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

a.m.

8-30 Betar Orchestra. 8-46 Paru Choudhuri. 9-6 Kamalabala 9-26 Binode Ganguli. 9-46 Betar Orchestra. 9-56 Radharani. 10-21 Music Lessons. 10-51 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Morning Music. News.

p.m.

6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Moharram Programme. Tahtul-Lafz. Hadis. 8-6 News, Weather, (Bengali). 8-21 Moharram Programme (Continued). Matam. 9-6 News, Weather. 9-21 Descriptive Music. 9-36 When I was Twenty-one. Talk by Sir Charles Arthur. 9-51 Serge Konssevitzky and Boston. Symphony Orchestra.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.

6-45 Khabare Atare. 7-45 China. Talk in Hindustani by Omar Hayat Malik. 8-0 Readings from "Quran-i-Sharif" 8-15 Peare Nabi Ki Peare Lal. A Talk in Hindustani by K. H. Nizami. 8-35 Bachem se do Baten. Talk in Hindustani for Children. 8-45 Sulah-i-Hadiba. 9-0 'Taqseem-i-auqat' and 'Subah Uthna'. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Prem Kumari. 6-15 M. Singh. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Kumari Narindra Kaur. 7-10 M. Singh. 7-40 Prem Kumari. 7-50 Film Songs. 8-15 Functions of Drama. Talk in Hindustani by Rafi Peer 8-30 "Tauhin-i-Adalat." Play in Hindustani. By Faiz Ahmed Faiz. 8-45 Kumari Narindra Kaur. 8-55 M. Singh. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 The Atom. Talk by J. B. Seth. 10-0 Kumari Narindra Kaur. 10-10 M. Singh 10-45 Prem Kumari

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.83 m.), GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15-18 Mc/s (19.76 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

P.M.

7-25 Opening Announcements. 7-30 Microphone at Lareg. 8-0 Falkman and his Apache Band. 8-30 Concert from People's Palace. 9-15 Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 9-35 Religious Service. (Roman Catholic) from the Studio. 10-20 Organ Music.

THRILLS IN MID-AIR

Suppose 'A' were making his first flight as a passenger. Suppose the pilot, who hated him, suddenly announced that he was going to smash up the aeroplane in mid-air. 'And suppose he added that he had tampered with 'A.'s parachute'. What should 'A' do? This is the knotty little problem set by Alan Byrne in 'Delayed Drop', to be broadcast from Daventry in the near future. Howard Rose will produce the play.

The author has worked into his plot that hair-raising practice of the 'delayed drop', or parachute jump in which the jumper lets himself fall from a considerable height before opening his parachute. So listeners may look forward to almost as tense a half-hour as 'A' himself experiences.

Transmission 2, March 26, 11.45 p.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 3, March 25, 4.30 p.m. G.M.T.

Regular Re-Broadcasting In Australia

The BBC has arranged with the Australian Broadcasting Commission to provide a half-hour programme each Sunday, in Transmission I, to be re-broadcast by the ABC. As at present arranged, these programmes will occupy the following periods:—

During April 7-7.30 a.m. G.M.T.
From May to August, inclusive 6.15-6.45 a.m. G.M.T.
During September and

KING EMPEROR'S ANTI-T.B. FUND

Bombay Provincial Total Well Over 1,50,000

BOMBAY, March 12.

Unofficial estimates of the Provincial total of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund place Bombay's response to Lady Linlithgow's appeal at well over a lakh and half to date.

The Provincial Committee is now getting into its stride and as its first effort over Rs. 60,000 was realised in one sum on Wednesday last from a special meeting organised by the Turf Club.

Reports of District activity are now coming in. March 24 has been fixed as Bombay's Flag Day.—A.P.

End Of Calcutta 'Varsity Crest Controversy

CALCUTTA, March 12.

The long-drawn controversy on the question of "Sri" and "Lotus" on the crest of the Calcutta University has at last been set at rest.

The "Associated Press" understands that at a Conference, convened to-day at the University by the Vice-Chancellor of the representatives of the University and members of the different groups in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, a unanimous decision as regards the form of the University crest was arrived at.

According to its decision, the crest of the University will consist of a lotus in sun-beams.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD, March 12.—Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Assembly has returned to Allahabad for four days' stay.—United Press.

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H. 11

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Return Of The Moustaches

By N. J.

Some weeks ago I deplored in those columns the disappearance of the moustaches....

The other evening as I was sauntering on the Backbay I was hailed by a chap who to all appearance was a complete stranger to me. It turned out, however, to be only old M—.

But it was not old M. It was altogether a new edition of his old self. He had a new air, a new dignity, and a new elan about him. In fact he was M. Redivivus. Redivivus with a big, black tuft of hair on his upper lip.

It was M. with a Moustache—an unmistakable Moustache—a moustache of which from the way he was constantly twirling it, M was evidently inordinately proud....

* * *

Dernier Cri

I was rather taken aback with his new acquisition. For M was as scrupulously meticulous as a debutante attending her first court in the matter of keeping his dial spotlessly clean. Now nature alas! had not cast M in the mould of a Romeo. No Juliet would have fallen in love with him at first sight. But on second sight she would have certainly appraised M—appraised his smart turnout, his good taste, and his faultless style in dress and deportment. M managed to keep on the crest of fashion without shouting it from the house-tops. His was the very 'dernier cri' from top to toe always avoided yesterday and never anticipated to-morrow. TO-DAY was writ all over him, written as I said discreetly. No screaming headlines about him, but he managed to convey the latest news alright.

* * *

Latest News

And to me the latest news that evening was Moustaches. Yes, my dears. MOUSTACHES. Never in his caerer had M tolerated even a suspicion of hirsute growth on his face. He once confided to me that he was caught using his dad's razor in his eleventh year, as a result of which got a good hiding with the strop. By his twenty-first year he was shaving religiously twice every day. Never in a fairly long acquaintance have I ever seen him unshaven or in deshabille. Not even while he was ill, for on such occasions he strictly refused to see any visitors.

SO THE HAIRY VISION MYSTIFIED ME. BUT ONLY MOMENTARILY. FOR THE NEXT MOMENT I REALISED IN A FLASH THAT THE VISION ADVERTISED THE NEW FACIAL FASHION. IT WAS THE MOST MODERN MALE ADORNMENT. MOUSTACHES, IN OTHER WORDS, HAVE RETURNED BACK TO TOWN.

* * *

Note Down

Note it in your diary to-night. And remember it while plying your Kropp or gillette to-morrow morning. Leave the sprouting bristles below your nose untouched. Tend them carefully as they grow, and mind, too, the way they grow. For moustaches have a personality about them, or rather they proclaim your personality by the way you keep them. I have already dwelt in those colmuns on their infinite variety. You have a wide range of styles to choose from. But you have to do your selection in their embryonic stage and then hatch the chicken as it were. Be careful in this process from the very beginning, for moustaches have a way of sticking to you and even domineering over you once they grow to their full stature.

Masculine Regime

The reutrn of the moustaches, M told me, indicates a return of the masculine regime. No longer need Adam slavishly copy Eve and keep his chin bald and barren to win her favours. It is the man with the moustaches whom girls admire those days, said M—and M ought to know. Moustaches are our birthright (as also beards, but about that, soon); why discard them to please the fickle sex? It is only when we stand on our rights and proudly sport our hirsute glory, will we maintain our intrinsic superiority—runs the argument of the protagonists of the moustache. I have already observed above that M believed in trimming his sail to the prevailing wind. But it seemed as if he did not welcome moustaches as a mere fashion but as a veritable mission. In fact he proclaimed that he was determined to retain his new acquisition come what may.

* * *

The Isis' Appeal

Years ago while M was at Oxford, THE ISIS had called upon all undergraduates "to rally round, chaps, and let your moustaches and beards grow, and throw away your razors." The seed that was cast then, on what seemed to be utterly barren ground, has at last sprouted up after the lapse of a decade. And soon it is bound to grow into a luxuriant tree.

MOUSTACHES HAVE SURVIVED A CENTURY OF CRUSADE AGAINST THEM AND HAVE COME BACK IN THEIR OWN. MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. AND NOT ONLY MOUSTACHES BUT BEARDS TOO. FOR IF MOUSTACHES ARE MANLY BEARDS ARE BETTER STILL.

But beards will have to await their due turn in those columns.

AROUND THE COURTS

Manek Yengayya was arrested by the Byculla police, yesterday, on a charge of stabbling a man.

It was stated by the police that the complainant and the accused were on inimical terms over a woman said to be kept by the complainant. On Tuesday last at about 12 noon the complainant and the woman were in a room at Kassim Cottage, Sussex Road, when the accuse is stated to have entered the room and rushed on the complainant with an open knife. In order to avoid the blow, he caught the accused. During the struggle the accused is alleged to have stabbed the complainant on the forehead and face. The accused was removed to hospital, where he has been detained.

The accused, who was absconding, was arrested yesterday.

The accused was put up before the Magistrate this morning at the Mazagaon Court, when he was ordered to be remanded into police custody till March 19.

With the arrest of Meherchand Munshiram Joshi, alias B. R. Parekh, one more has been added to the list of an alleged gang of swindlers, who are stated to have cheated many business houses in Bombay.

The suspect was produced today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs 600 (Rs. 400 to be deposited).

The suspect who described himself as an insurance agent, requested the Court to reduce the bail amount.

The police opposed the application as several complaints of cheating by him and his partners had been lodged with them.

A two-year-old child named Raibai Hima was playing about near a building under construction at Arab Lane yesterday. She stood up and caught hold of a wooden staircase, which was leaning against the Wall, and pulled it over. It fell on her chest, she sustained injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died.

The inquest was adjourned till March 14.

CONGRESS HOLD IN MYSORE

Legislative Council Election Results

BANGALORE, March 11.

With the election of two Congress candidates from the Tumkur district rural constituency to the Mysore Legislative Council all the 11 Congress candidates set up by the Congress Board, have come out successful.

It may be remembered that the Congress Party in the Mysore Legislative Council resigned 'en bloc' to mark their protest against the alleged repressive policy of Government.—United Press.

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS

Fourth Session Opens At Madras

MADRAS, March 12.

The World Congress of Faiths was the greatest movement of the present time observed the Maharajah of Pithapuram, presiding over the Fourth International Congress of World Fellowship of Faiths, which opened yesterday afternoon in the University Examination Hall.

The Maharaja continuing said that its noble object was to bring about harmony among the different religions, abolish war with all its horrors, suffering, death and tremendous wastage of money and establish peace and friendship between communities, races and nations all over the world.

"Our interests are not only national, but international and in spirit of not one religion but all religions. It behoves all men, women, youths and adults to do their share of the sacred work" he added.

The Congress will continue for three days and the problems of ignorance, prejudice, war industrial difficulties and economic conflicts will form the subject matter of discussions.—A.P.

500 CUT MOTIONS!

Madras Opposition Prepares For Budget 'Battle'

MADRAS, March 12.

About 500 cut motions have been given notice of by the members of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Assembly, which meets on March 14 for the voting of demands for grants.

Most of them have been tabled with a view to discuss the policy of the Government in the different departments.

Some of the members seek to urge through 'cut' motions the need for land revenue legislation by a 'cut' in the land revenue demand.

Cut motions numbering about 20 have been given notice of under the head 'Excise' to discuss the Prohibition Policy of the Government. One member proposes to raise the question of introducing Prohibition in the Madras City and the adjoining Chingleput District.—United Press.

MADRAS TRAMWAYS STRIKE PROSPECTS

Labour Leaders Optimistic About Settlement

MADRAS, March 12.

The Executive Committee of the Tramway Employees' Union is forwarding to-day to the management of the Tramway Company and the Government the result of the ballot taken last night on the issue of the general strike that in case their grievances are not redressed, they favour declaring a general strike.

It is understood that the Tramway authorities have already intimated their intention to meet the Executive of the Union on Tuesday next to discuss the situation and there is feeling or optimism among labour leaders that direct action may be somehow averted and an amicable settlement reached ere long. They, however, hold that no settlement is possible before reinstating the five ex-employees who restored to hunger-strike and the General Secretary of the Union.—A.P.

RAMA RAO TO SUCCEED RAZA ALI

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 12.

It is understood that B. Rama Rao, the ex-Deputy High Commissioner of India has been appointed the Agent general of Government of India to South Africa.

High Court Confirm Sentence For Attempt To Murder Son-in-Law

For attempting to murder his son-in-law, a 72-year-old agriculturist of Dharwar District and his son were sentenced by the Sessions Judge to seven years rigorous imprisonment each.

These sentences were confirmed by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court, who rejected the accused's appeals.

The motive for the offence was the ill-feeling between the accused and the victim, Hanmappa Shivbasappa, who was the son-in-law of the old man. All of them were living in Guddard Husalli village.

On June 11, 1937, the accused Somappa Malappa and his son Ujjappa went to the house of Hammappa and proceeded to collect manure from the backyard. Hammppa refused to allow them to do so unless his deceased wife's ornaments were returned by his father-in-law.

Then at midnight the two accused again went to Hammppa's house and struck Hammappa in the throat with a knife. Two children who were awakened by the noise were terrified by the accused's threat, and kept quiet.

Hammappa managed to get to his feet and pursued the assailants who, however, succeeded in evading him at the time. They were ultimately arrested by the police

All The News About

Only Two Stars Were Actually Born In Hollywood

California is scarcely recognised as a state that has cultivated motion picture stars. Though Hollywood boasts of a hundred or more feminine stars and featured players only two of them were born there—and one of these is a Chinese!

The California native daughters are Frances Dee and Anna May Wong, who after two years' absence from the film colony, has returned to portray the leading roles in Paramount's "Daughter of Shanghai" and "Dangerous to know." Miss Dee recently enacted leading feminine parts in "Souls at Sea" and "Wells Fargo" at the same studio.

Most of the stars and other players come from outside the film centre, a majority of them from small towns.

The impression that New York has furnished most of Hollywood's film talent is controverted by a glance at their personal statistics

Carole Lombard, for instance, was born in Fort Wayne Indiana; Gladys Swarthout comes from Deepwater, Missouri; Shirley Ross buys a ticket to Omaha, Nebraska, when she goes home, Irene Dunne comes from Louisville, Kentucky; Dorothy Lamour is from New Orleans, Louisiana; Myrna Loy comes from Helena, Montana, the same home town as Gary Cooper and Joan Crawford came to Hollywood from San Antonio, Texas.

More men than women are natives of California, though comparatively few have ever been born in Hollywood. They include Jackie Coogan (a native), as are Charles Ruggles, Joel McCrea, Richard Cromwell, Onslow Stevens and Jackie Cooper.

To these may be added youngsters as Mary Kornman, Dickie Moore and Baby LeRoy. Shirley Temple was born in Santa Monica, a few miles from Hollywood.

Some of the other small towners are Robert Taylor from Filley, Nebraska, Fred MacMurray from Kankakee, Illinois, Clark Gable's home town is Cadiz, Ohio.

Proving once again that where you're born doesn't matter to Hollywood.

BHADKAMKAR,

as "Namdeo' in Minerva's Marathi picture of that name, at Central.

PRESIDENT BOSE AT WADIA STUDIO

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, photographed with Mr. Jamshed Wadia, when he visited the Wadia Studio to record a special message for the Haripura Congress news-reel, during his recent stay in Bombay.

REPORTED FROM INDIAN STUDIOS

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS (Bombay)—

"Amar Prem" or "Himalaya Ki Beti," starring Enakshi Ramarao, is complete. Release date uncertain. Chief features of "Amar Prem": beautiful scenes of Kashmir, Walter Kaufmann's orchestral music and Professor Ramanand's songs.

A topical film of Gama and other wrestlers is to be shortly released.

BOMBAY TALKIES—

"Nirmala," starring Devika Rani with Ashok Kumar, not yet complete. Release expected about 8th of April. Further plans unknown. Several advertisement films are said to be in the offing.

FILM CORPORATION OF INDIA (Calcutta)—

A test picture "Hari Kirtan" has been started. Successful artists to be selected for "Asha" (Hope), maiden film.

GENERAL FILMS (Bombay)—

Director Kardar's "Bal Vidhwa" (story by Begum Ansari), nearing completion. Featured: Bimla Kumari, Yasmin, Sitara, Nandrekar, etc.

Director Atorthy's "Educated Fool" progressing on the sets. Featured: Sobman Samarth (formerly of Sagar), Amina (of Chandrarao More), Rashid Wasti and Shama.

HUNS PICTURES (Kolhapur)—

"Jwala," starring Chandramohan, is ready, awaiting release. "Amrit" will soon be started with Baburao Pendharkar in the lead.

IDEAL FILMS (Lucknow)—

The Studio is reported to have started working. No picture is yet announced.

MINERVA MOVIETONE (Bombay)—

"Jailor" is the new film under production, featuring Sohrab Modi and Naseem. Another picture will soon be started.

NATRAJ FILLMS (Poona)—

"Sathi," a 'social' picture, starring Durga Khote with Mubarak and Nyampalli, is ready, awaiting release. It will be seen in Bombay at Majestic.

NEW THEATRES (Calcutta)—

"Motherland" nearly ready; "Abhagyan" under production, Barua's new picture started.

PRABHAT PICTURES (Kolhapur)

An all-child cast picture "Dhruv Kumar" is ready. "Bombay Calling" will be the next.

RANJIT MOVIETONE (Bombay)—

"Rickshawala" (directed by Ezra Mir), is ready, featuring: Ila Devi, Mazhar Khan, etc. "Prithvi Putra" will be Jayant Desai's new production, featuring Madhuri and Billimoria. "Bazigar" has been completed. No fresh news about "Cleopatra" and Gohar.

SAGAR MOVIETONE (Bombay)—

After several "false alarms" and Press contradictions, the Studio announces that Harindranath Chattopadhyaya will produce "Kabirdas" and "They Will Not Rest."

Cuba Honours Walt Disney

Cuba's leading illustrators and cartoonists have chosen Walt Disney as the foremost of all the creators of animated screen cartoons.

Their selection was made recently following a special screening at the Alcazar Theatre, where all the current film cartoons, representing the output of seven different producers, were reviewed.

'Mickey's Opera" was the Disney entry which won the contest and the testimonial diploma or supremacy. The presentation of the diploma was made to Henry Velner, United Artists' manager for Cuba, who proxied for Disney. z

"300 DAYS AND AFTER" SCORES AT WEST-END

Sabita Devi And Motilal In Smart Comedy By Sagar

Large and appreciative crowds were present at the West End Theatre on Saturday evening when Sagar Movietone's new film "Three Hundred Days And After" had its All-India premiere. It is a smart and light-hearted comedy in which both the stars, Sabita Devi and Motilal, put over an excellent and enjoyable performance.

The stars and the Director, Mr. Sarvottam Badami, received congratulations from friends and fans for the success of the picture which is sure to enjoy a long run at the West End.

(A detailed review by Our Film Critic will appear in our Wednesday's issue.)

"LUTARU LALNA" AT LAMINGTON

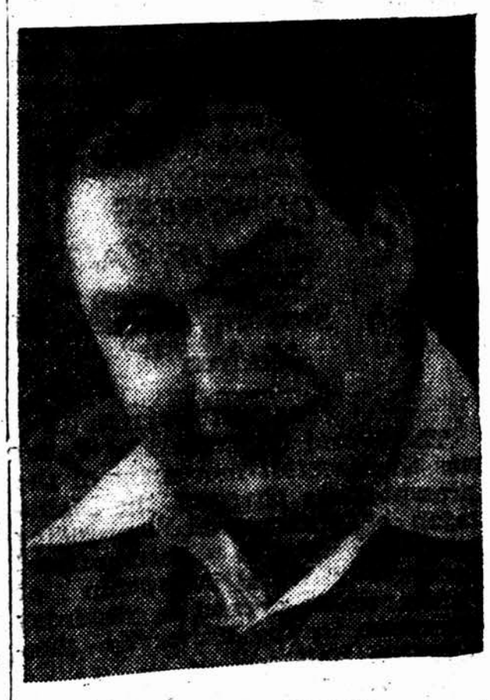
The Wadia Movietone's new film "Lutaru Lalna" featuring the well-known stunt actress, Nadia, will be released on Tuesday the 15th instant at the Lamington Talkies. Nadia is said to have excelled even her own films in providing thrills and stunts for "Lutaru Lalna."

Star Wears Patched Dressing Gown

Although screen stars as a rule don't worry about patching their clothes when they wear out, Charles Boyer owns one article of apparel that has been repaired so many times that it's beginning to look like a candidate for the ragman.

It isn't French thrift, but sentiment, that prompts Boyer to cling to the dressing jacket he always dons between scenes when he's making a picture. The treasured garment, which the Walter Wanger star thinks more of than anything in his extensive wardrobe, dates from his Paris stage days. It is made of faded green knitted material and has capacious pockets for cigarettes, pipes and tobacoo pouches which Boyer carries in quantities.

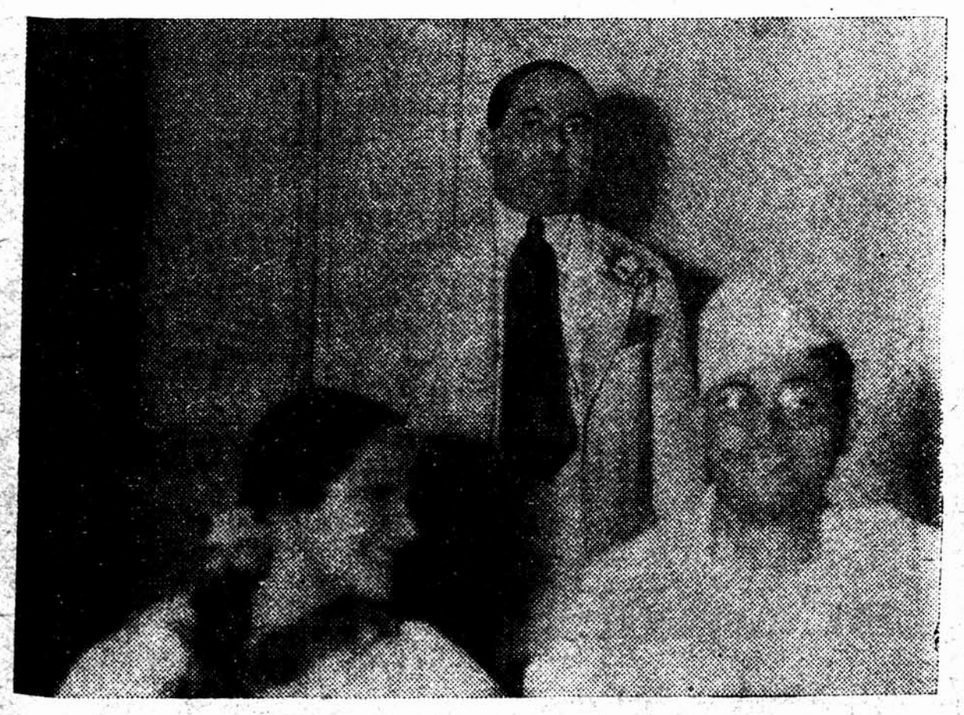
Whatever scene is being shot, Boyer wears the patchy coat right up to the moment the director says "camera". An attendant hands him the coat for the scene and stands by to help him change back to "Old Patch" when the camera action is completed.



MAZHAR KHAN,

well known character-actor, who will shortly be seen in Ranjit films "Rickshawala" and "Gorakhaya."

Cinemas, Studios & Stars



President Bose and Film-Star Devika Rani, photographed at a Special Show of "JEEVAN PRABHAT" at Roxy. Behind them is Rai Sahib Chunilal.

Films As Teachers Of History And Geography!

THE SCREEN IS NOW PROVED BEST MEDIUM OF EDUCATION

By S. Abu Tahir

The following are extracts from an interesting radio talk on "Film And Education" recently broadcast by Mr. Syed Abu Tahir from the Bombay Station:—

We need such methods by which the learning progress could be speeded and shortened. In this new deal in education the school curricula should provide more attitude forming activities and much less memory grill. It should cultivate in them the habit of independent judgment and the use of common sense. Too many pupils are slow and inefficient because the teacher relies on the words of the text and neglects the use of learning tools. The progress of pupils is closely related to the quality of learning material in the school. In these days of moving towards a planned society, there is need of the clear simple presentation of facts which may be quickly comprehended and ideas which may be given in a speedy and vivid manner that has interest and appeal. At present no tool serves this purpose better than motion pictures. It is simply the latest machine tool in the service of the art of education. Its growing popularity in countries such as Europe, America and Japan is in itself direct proof of its success.

CINEMA STIMULATES INTEREST

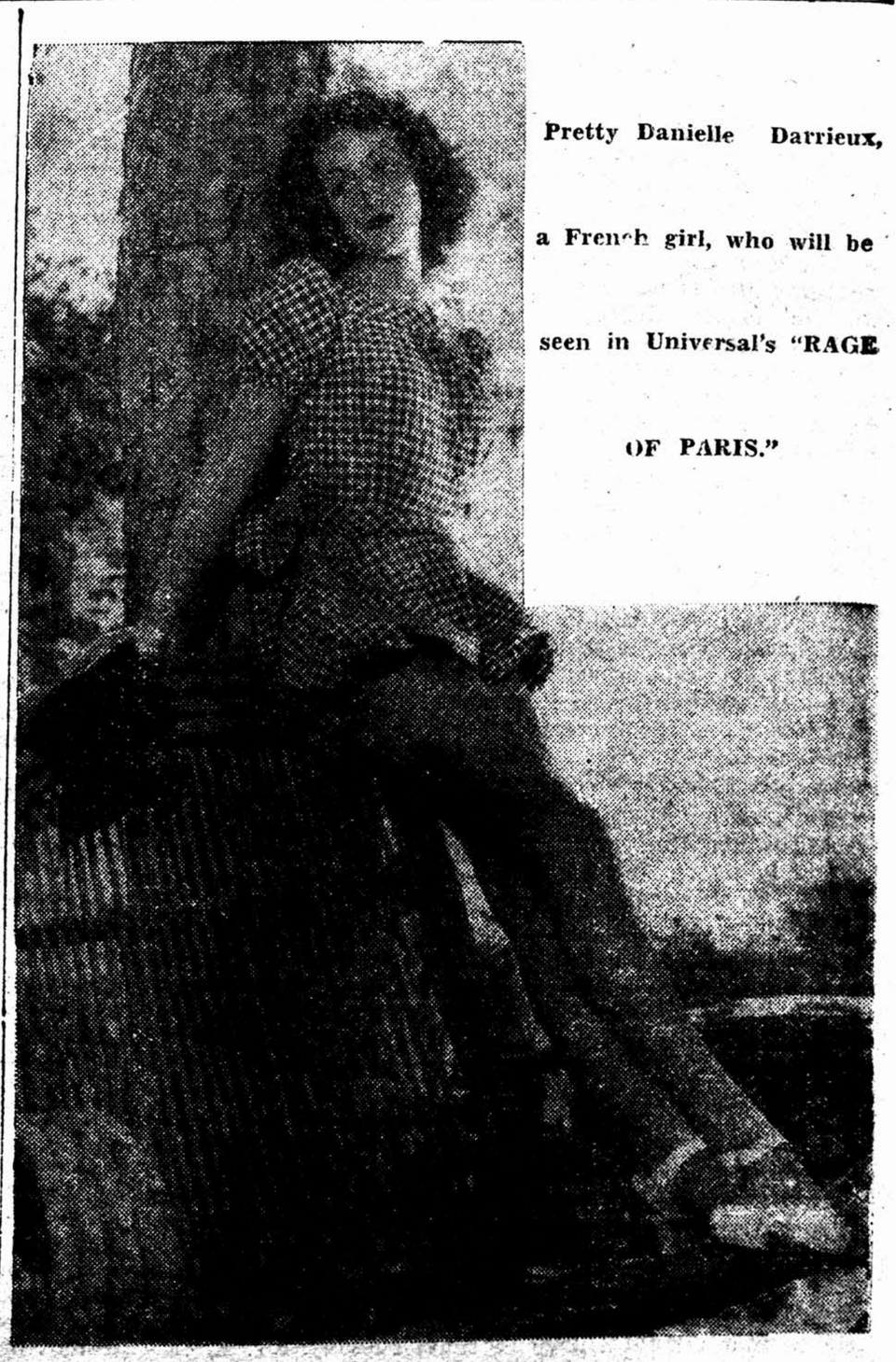
It is the living record of an experience—the printed word is only its palsied and abstract symbolisation. As a medium for the transmission of experience, the motion picture is as far above the printed word in range and power and grasp, as the printed word is above the elementary sign language. There are many things that a thumb and finger cannot say, there are some things that even words are inadequate to express: there are few emotions that may not be conveyed by the rich, revealing representation of moving imagery. It brings a degree of reality into the class room that cannot be possible with books The teaching appeals simultaneously to the eye and the ear and it is possible to bring the actual outside world into the class room. There is a greater interest shown in the subject matter involved and a greater desire to know more about the subject and more class responses. The problem of discipline in the class seems to fade away, due to the fact, no doubt, that the childs' interest is secured and he has no time for infringement of discipline. We all know that one of the fundamental roots of poor discipline is a lack of interest in the childs' own work. The work in hand can easily seem so dry and void of meaning and interest that the child does not care to use any efforts in absorbing the knowledge given by the teacher.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY ON THE SCREEN

Almost all the curriculum of the schools can be shown on films. Take for example History and Geography, why do we study these subjects? Is it to learn the basic productions of certain cities or sections of the country? Or an array of cold facts about Meher-gul, Changiz and Mir Jaffer? I prefer to take my history as a living, breathing drama of the lives of those men of the past, the difficulties they met and conquered and the dramatic episodes of their lives.

I teach Geography with what end in view? Not except, incidentally, the names of cities and mountains. I would have my pupils see something of the life as lived under the particular circumstances and environment so that there should be a wider knowledge of humanity and greater understanding of the difficulties of man on earth. I wish the people of the North to appreciate the existing conditions in the South of India and 'vice versa'. The day is not far off when the schools in Lucknow and Delhi will have a full view—of course on the screen—of the fig-gardens of Poona, orange plantations of Ahmednagar, and the grape orchards of Nasik.

One knows without factual examinations that the pupils who have become intimately acquainted with these things on the screen have a richer back-ground and a deeper appreciation of life, even if they can not put into black and white a coldly statistical measurement of their impressions.



Pretty Danielle Darrieux, a French girl, who will be seen in Universal's "RAGE OF PARIS."

SHANGHAI'S "INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT" BROUGHT ON SCREEN

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail).

"International Settlement" is the first major Hollywood production to deal in close-up with the current war in China. It is set, as the title indicates, in the great foreign quarter at Shanghai and it unfolds against a grim and savage background of panic and death which sweep over that Oriental metropolis.

The story itself revolves about the adventures of four Americans unwittingly caught up in a plot which centres about the delivery of a contraband munitions cargo and the million dollars that the shipment represents. The action all takes place within a 24-hour period, just as Shanghai is subjected to its first merciless bombardment by the enemy.

George Sanders, rugged, athletic British star, and Dolores Del Rio, exortic Latin beauty, take the principal roles in the film. They are supported in romantic roles by June Lang, one of the loveliest of Hollywood's younger players, and Dick Baldwin, a relative newcomer to the screen who has scored an amazing success in the films in the twelve months that he has been in Hollywood.

Other supporting players in the timely production are Pedro De Cordoba, John Carradine, Harold Huber, Leon Ames and Keye Luke, the talented young Chinese actor who is best known for his work in the Chan series as Warner Oland's No 1. son. Ruth Terry, 20th Century-Fox singing discovery, likewise has an important role in the dramatic tale. She appears as a radio entertainer sailing to Shanghai from San Francisco and she demonstrates again her flair for popularising song numbers.

NEWSREEL SCENES

To avoid possible international complications, the production at no point actually names "the enemy" in China. However, several hundred China actors and bit players were enrolled for the film and some of the scenes shown were taken on the spot by newsreel camera in China.

In all, several hundred feet of such newsreel are incorporated in the film. They present an unforgettable pitcure of a great city caught in the maelstrom of modern war and undergoing devastating bombardment from land, sea and air. These particular scenes were taken on orders of Executive Producer Sol Wurtzel and have never been shown before.

"International Settlement" was directed by Eugene Fordo and it brings Sanders and Miss Del Rio together for the second time as the romantic screen lovers. They gave such an outstanding performance as the stars of 'Lancer Spy' that they were unhesitatingly picked as a team for this picture when it was first projected under the original title of "Shanghai Deadline."

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL DEBT RELIEF BILL

Constitutional Position Analysed

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Section 107 of the Government of India Act provides that where a provincial law with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the concurrent Legislative list, contains provisions repugnant to an Act of the Central Legislature, on that matter the Act of the Central Legislature will prevail, and the provincial law will to the extent of the repugnancy be void.

If, on the other hand, such an Act passed by a Provincial Legislature is reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General and has thereafter received the Governor-General's assent, the Section provides that the provincial Act shall prevail in the Province concerned; so that it is manifestly in the interests of the province that a Bill should be thus reserved.

The Governor-General's instructions for the transitional period lay down that in considering a Bill reserved on grounds of repugnancy, he shall take into account both the provincial and the All-India effects of its proposals, bearing in mind the necessity for keeping substantially unimpaired the uniformity of law which the Indian Codes have hitherto embodied.

By a number of its provisions, the Madras Debt Relief Bill, which has been passed by both Houses of the Madras Legislature, affects civil rights and procedure on which the Central and Provincial Legislatures have concurrent legislative powers.

Under Section 107 of the Government of India Act, this particular provincial legislation would not prevail in the Province against the existing law unless the Governor had taken action to reserve it for the consideration of the Governor-General.

It is only by thus obtaining the assent of the Governor-General that the legislation of the Madras Legislature could be made effective.

The question, therefore, mainly at issue is, which of two sets of valid law shall, in respect of some of the provisions of the Debt Relief Bill, prevail. Reservation has thus been an essential constitutional requirement on which the Madras legislation depends.

U. P. VILLAGE GUTTED

No Loss Of Human Life

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

Report received from Ballia shows that Leduhi village in that district was wholly gutted. Houses, Cattle, fodder etc., completely destroyed. All the inhabitants of the village rendered homeless, and Congress is organising help.

It appears that there has been no serious loss of human life as the villagers promptly deserted their houses on alarm being raised. They are spending their days and nights in open fields. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

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BOMBAY

None apply unless can furnish Rs. 200 cash Security for Samples set and Rs. 500 personal Security.

BOMBAY SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Social Workers' Conference was held on Tuesday. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

Mr. Nariman briefly explained the object of this Conference, namely, to bring about co-ordination of work among various institutions and workers of the City rendering social service, and to appoint a permanent body to carry on the work in systematic and organised manner. Fifteen well-known organisations of the City have agreed to co-operate.

It is earnestly requested that the public will co-operate with this Conference by becoming Reception Committee members on paying Rs. 2, or attending the Conference as delegates the fee for which is Re. 1, only. Those interested may communicate to the Joint Hon. Secretary, 207, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

At a record gathering of coir factory workers of Alleppey and suburbs the resolution for a general strike in coir factories recommended by the Working Committee of the Travancore Labour Association, was adopted unanimously amidst enthusiastic scenes.

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SARLA & KHALIL,

in a scene from Bharat Laxmi's "Khudai Khidmatgar."

General Films' Produce Educational "Shorts"

General Films have recently finished at Film City Studios, two interesting one-reelers of an educational nature for the Visual Education Bureau of Bombay. The first one entitled "Stree Yagna" deals with the stove tragedies that happen so frequently in Bombay and have been the subject of scathing comments by the City Coroner on many occasions. The film shows, through the medium of an interesting story, the consequences of the wrong use of stoves and illustrates the right method of using them.

The second educational picture deals with Indian Classical Dancing. It is likely to be of great use not only in India but also abroad to illustrate this great art which is now, unfortunately, in a decadent state when few people know its essential principles. The film referred to, entitled "Tandav Nritya", will act as a permanent record of the best that is in Indian dancing.

Fourth Indian Industries Fair

The work of construction in connection with the Fourth Indian Industries Fair to be held on the Azad Maidan from the 19th instant has commenced.

The Government of Bombay have leased out to the organisers of this exhibition an extensive portion of the Azad Maidan.

The work of constructing the stalls of the exhibition has also been taken into hand. The architects of the Fair have prepared elaborate plans. The work of construction is proceeding at a brisk pace

The organisers hope that manufacturers of swadeshi products will take full advantage of this exhibition and also help the cause of swadeshi

The plan of the exhibition and other literature can be had from the Managing Director, the Indian Industries Fair, Ltd., Temple of Industry, Girgaon, Bombay, to whom all inquiries should be addressed

At the fifth annual general meeting of the Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh held here under the presidency of Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar (President), it was resolved to arrange for a Harijan pilgrim party to visit Travancore in the third week of April.

HOT FROM HOLLYWOOD

THE THINGS PEOPLE ASK!

Friends of Gary Cooper are telling an amusing story to the discomfort of a certain Hollywood magazine writer.

It appears that shortly before the birth of Cooper's daughter the other day, the journalist bearded Cooper on the set of Samuel Goldwyn's "The Adventures of Marco Polo".

"What are you doing about the expected baby", he demanded of the star Unperturbed as usual Cooper asked: "Did you ever have a child"? "Yes", said the writer. "Good", said Cooper, "then You'll understand. Now exactly what did you do before it was born?" "Nothing, I guess", replied the writer.

"Well", concluded Cooper. "That's exactly what I'm doing; what else can I do?"

* * *

A BEAUTY HINT

Almond oil, goat's milk, rain water—

That's all Isa Miranda uses for her skin. The glamorous blonde Italian's home dressing table is bare of the creams, lotion and other "skin foods" most women put on their faces, yet her skin is fine and clear and her complexion one of the loveliest to be found in the screen colony.

Every morning she pats the goat's milk on her face with cotton and once a week washes her face in a bowl of it. Every evening she massages her face with the almond oil, which she gets from Italy; leaves it on for 15 minutes and rinses with lukewarm water. She never applies soap to her face.

The actress, who will make her American debut in Paramount's "Lady in the Tropics", obtains rain water whenever possible and uses it to wash. She likes to sit out in the garden in the rain with upturned face, believing this refreshes and strengthens the skin.

Her gleaming blonde hair she brushes well every night, and uses nothing but egg yolks as a shampoo and lemon juice as a rinse. Her makeup for the street consists only of rouge on the lips and a little powder on the face over a foundation of rice powder.

* * *

IT IS A FACT

Horses ordinarily will not mount a flight of stairs but three of them especially trained for that stunt were employed during the making of Samuel Goldwyn's "The Adventures of Marco Polo", a £300,000 production starring Gary Cooper. Equine stair climbers cost £3 a day to hire, plus another £3 for the rider. Tumbles from the top of stairs are priced at £5 for the horse, with the stunt man performing this feat earning £1 for each successful tumble and £5 for each attempt that is rejected by the director.

It has been decided to observe March 31, 1938, as "Flag Day" throughout Sind for the purpose of collecting donations in connection with the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. A total number of 1,05,000 flags have been distributed in various districts, which will be sold on that day.

ONE INCH:
WE TOLD YOU!
For over a week now, we have been telling you that one-inch advt. was good enough for "NAMDEO." The crowds at CENTRAL yesterday fulfilled our prediction.

FEBRUARY LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of Feb. was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for February.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

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Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

CARIOCA WINS NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE A SECOND TIME

Stewards Disqualify Masque

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Ten races made a lengthy programme on Saturday but a moderately large crowd witnessed racing well up to the average in interest. Enough well-backed horses scored to make the outing profitable for most people. A feature of the sport was the disqualification of Masque who won the Thirsk Plate, Division I in fluent style. Failing to draw correct weight when he came back to the scales, Burn's mount was disqualified outright. This was in accordance with the rules of racing, but backers of Mr. A. J. Hoyt's smart gelding who was the market choice, were badly hit. If the mishap occurred owing to the defective kit of the jockey there is no doubt that proper action will be taken by the Stewards, but this will not bring back the thousands that were wagered and lost on the horse.

Britt consolidated his position at the head of the Jockey's Winning best by steering three winners. The smart Australian lightweight has seen to great advantage in the saddle and his riding of Chhatrasal in the concluding event was a brilliant piece of horsemanship. Brace was astride two winners, though his victory on Casanova came about as the result of the disqualification of Masque.

RAJPIPLA SUCCESS

History has a knack of repeating itself in racing Carioca—winner of the Northumberland Plate last year, repeated the performance this year, when carrying 9st.-5 he won in fine style from Auto Buz and Tressex. It was a popular success for the gelding son of Embargo was the market rage. Tressex proved the best of the others and might have been closer than third with stronger handling.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Budapest upset all bookform on winning the March Plate from pillar to post. In his previous essays he had given the impression that speed and not staying was his forte, but over this middle distance journey, the son of Gay Lothario, was quickly into his stride and staying on stoutly won in the easiest possible manner from the well-favoured Cash. Sundown and four others. Incidentally Roy Higgin's candidate established a new time record for the distance, clipping off one second from the previous best.

Britt was called upon for a great effort in the saddle to put Chhatrasal first pass the post in the Houghton Plate. Hopelessly shut in close home he found the wanted opening and shot his mount through to win by the cleverest short head imaginable, from Rathborn who was late on the scene and would appear to have met with some interference when making his challenging effort. Fred Stephens—only a short head behind the runner-up ran a great race with a big weight in the saddle, but Toltec and Pure Scotch ran much below from they are known to possess.

LOSES RACE ON OBJECTION

Confidently supported on the strength of his good placed effort behind Anita the other day, Masque duly obliged in the Thirsk Plate, Division I only to lose the race in the Stewards Room, because of the failure of his pilot, to draw the correct weight. Casanova who finished three and a half lengths behind Mr. Hoyt's five year old was awarded the race, and the place-getters were Galumph II and Clock Work.

J. Ruiz had the pleasant experience of saddling his first winner for several seasons when Devonian carrying the jacket of Mr. Frank Tarrant, got his head in front in the Thirsk Plate, Division II. The Australian bred colt was very well ridden by Sibbritt and won easily from Weiss Grenville, Gorgus and several others.

Thought likely to repeat a recent success Celestial Fire was gambled on as a good thing in the Sheridan Plate, but Mr. M. D. Petit's filly was beaten by the weight and distance and could only manage a fourth. Victory belonged to Sun Maiden, owned by Mr. Eve. She is by Horus out of Friar's Maiden and is possessed of useful speed. None So Dear and Pinbai—both likely to improve were in the money.

POPPY DAY AGAIN

Twice unplaced since winning earlier in the season Poppy Day came to light again in the Bassein Plate wherein he beat smart opposition. He was not as well-backed as either Al Hamil or Fata Kashaf but was vastly superior at the weights. Karam Allah split Al Hamil from the winner, but Fata Kashaf—in front for a mile—died away to nothing when it came to the serious part of the business.

The Kolhapur owned Nand Kumar won the Bandra Plate run over one and a half miles more easily than the head verdict would suggest. He was a warm favourite and Obaid was never troubled by the determined effort made by Wafi Hamid to get on terms.

Golden Ticket carried the orange jacket of Kolhapur to victory in the Bunder Abbas Plate, Division II, beating the favourite Kaid Saoud very easily, Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Saif al Nusser accounted for the opposition in Division I wherein Layiq Pasha and Jerna filled the lesser placings.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER, 7-8, A. Rashid 1
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's LAYIQ PASHA 8-10 Rama Vithal 2
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's JIRNAS 7-8, Naji Dawood .. 3
Mr. Ahmed Jassin's NAJAIMAN DHABBI 8-0, Veersingh 4

Won by 1|2 length, short head 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 39 secs.

Did Not Run: Dhiyab 8-10, Kokila 7-8, Turkey 7-8.

Tote paid Rs. 58 for Win, Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 14 for Places.

Favourite Jirnas.

Winner trained by A. L. Talib.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Distance—(About)—1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500· Thirc Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's NANDKUMAR 8-4 Obaid 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's WAFI HAMID 8-1, Selby 2
Messrs. M. H. & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KANDA 8-10, Sibbritt 3
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's THE KNUT 8-10, Kasam Hassan 4

Won by head, 2 lengths, 10 lengths.

Time:—3 min. 3-1|5 secs.

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 17 for Win, Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13 for Places.

Favourite Nandkumar.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE (Division II). Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs 500 Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN TICKET 7-8, Britt 1
Mrs. S. Bose's KAID SAOUD 7-11, W. Sibbritt 2
Messrs. S. E. E. Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's GAZAL 8-0 (car. 7-10) K. Hassan 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's RED MARK 7-11 Selby 4

Won by 2 lengths, short head 6 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 35-4|5 secs.

Did Not Run: Al Kayid 8-6, King of Diamonds 8-3, and Mahi 8-0.

Tote paid Rs. 45 for Win, Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 for Places.

Favourite Kaid Saoud.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE MARCH PLATE Distance—1 Mile. 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000 Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BUDAPEST, 8-7, Bromley .. 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH, 8-0, (cd. 8-3), Obaid 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's SUNDOWN, 7-9, Whiteside 3
Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's RIGOLETTA, 9-0, R. H. Jones 4

All ran.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 51 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 70 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 16 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE SHERIDAN PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700 Third Rs. 300. For Fillies 3 years old only, imported under the Indian Brood Mares Scheme and that have not run in a Class IV Race. W. A. raised 10lbs. Penalty.—Winner of The Quarryman Plate, to carry 10lbs. extra.

Mr. Eve's SUN MAIDEN, 8-4, Brace 1
The Raja of Akalkot's NONE SO DEAR, 8-4, Burn 2
Messrs M. N. Bilimoria and M. C. Patel's PINBAI, 8-4, (cd. 8-7), Jones 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's CELESTIAL FIRE, 9-0, W. Sibbritt 4

Not run: Exact 8-4.

Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 15 3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE THIRSK PLATE. (Division II). Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's DEVONIAN, 8-2, W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's MISS GRENVILLE, 8-2, E. Britt .. 2
Mrs. F. S. Kerr's GORGUS, 7-7, Kassim Hassan 3
Mr. Camberley's THE RIGHT MAN, 9-0, R. H. Jones 4

Not run: Eastern Queen 7-7, Jubilee Essex 7-9.

Won by 1 length, shorthead, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 26 3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 82 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 41 and Rs. 54 for places.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000 Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Osman Chotani's POPPY DAY, 7-12, E. Britt 1
Mr. Yussufi Taha's KARAM ALLAH, 9-0, Jones 2
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL, 9-2, Obaid 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's TAJ AL NUSSER, 7-9, (cd. 7-10), Meekings 4

Not run: Jahan Ara 9-4.

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths, head.

Time: 2 minutes, 22 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 61 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 29 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by Moosa.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE. Distance—2 Miles.

Winner Rs. 8,000; Second Rs 2,500 Third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for all Horses.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's CARIOCA, 9-5, Selby 1
Mr. Diamond's AUTO BUZ, 9-12, Munro 2
Mr. J. P. Avasia's TRESSEX, 7-4, Whiteside 3
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's CORCY, 7-11, B. McQuade 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 50 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE THIRSK PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000 Second Rs 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVAV, 9-0, Brace 1
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's GALUMPH II, 7-7, E. Britt 3
Mr. N. E. Raymond's CLOCK WORK, 8-0, Sibbritt 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's MASQUE, 8-12,.. (disqualified as the jockey failed to carry correct weight) .....

Not run: Checkmate 9-2, Beautiful Girl 8-5.

Tote paid Rs. 82 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 29 and Rs. 149 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,000 Second Rs 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHHATRASAL, 9-2, Britt 1
Messrs Kay and G. Subharow's RATHLORN, 7-13, Sibbritt 2
Messrs A. M. Khairaz and W. M. Somasundaram's FRED STEPHENS, 9-4, Burn 3
Mr. R. Higgins' TIPPERARY, 8-11, Munro 4

..Not run: Manifold 8-4.

Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 49 and Rs. 42 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

ST. XAVIER'S DISQUALIFY FOR SEMI-FINAL

Lusitanians Out Of Hockey Championship

School Old Boys Put Up Good Fight Against Customs ... ...

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship entered into its semi-final stage when two quarter-final matches were decided on Saturday evening; in the first the St. Xavier's College accounted for the Lusitanians in the replay by 1 goal, while the Customs beat the Christ Church and Barnes Old Boys after an exciting game, in which the School Boys thoroughly extended their formidable opponents.

THRILLING MOMENTS

Both games had their thrilling moments and on the run of play the better teams won but the large number of Goans went back disappointed for it was a little too much for them to see their favourites having gone down to the St. Xavier's College. The Collegians were, undoubtedly, the worthy winners and have to thank J. Fritz, their left back, who like yesterday, played a great game and kept the opposing forwards at a respectable distance from his goal.

Coutts, the Old Boy's inside-left, attracted attention in the second match and was a source of constant trouble to the Customs' defence. Coutts is a promising young player and should he keep up his form, he has a bright future.

FIRST MATCH

Play opened at a fast pace with the Lusitanians' forward-line taking to offensive from the start. E. D'Souza, spear-head of their attack, was responsible for initiating some dangerous movements but the 'Lusis' attack could make little headway and had to give way to Fritz, the opposing left back.

The first half proved to be barren the rival defences having the forwards subdued.

ONLY GOAL

Five minutes after the teams had crossed over E. D'Souza the Xavierites' inside-left, scored the only goal of the match after a brilliant solo effort.

Encouraged by their success the Collegians got the command of the situation and played in and around their opponents 25 for a couple of minutes.

The Lusitanians' forwards had their occasional break-aways but could not get past Fritz. The winners were again on top towards the closing stages and Lissenburg shot wide on two occasions.

The final whistle gave the St. Xavier's College the right to meet the Young Sports in the semi-final round.

THE RESULT:

ST. XAVIER'S 1 goal.
LUSITANIANS Nil

The teams were:—

ST. XAVIERS': Leo Pinto; C. Fereira and J. Fritz; E. Bocccarro, A. Mascarenhas and W. Fernandes; H. Saldanha, A. Pereira, S. Lissenburg, E. D'Souza and J. Agnel.

LUSITANIANS': V. Pereira; P. Carvalho and M. Dias; Pires, N. Rodrigues and J. Pinto; M. Fernandes, N. Fernandes, E. D'Souza, R. Almeida and F. Rozario.

UMPIRES: Otto Ernst and J. Pinto.

OLD BOYS SHINE

The Christ Church and Barnes Old Boys gave a great fight to the Customs, a formidable combination fancied for the final honours, in the second game on Saturday evening and had the distinction of sharing the honours with them till the lemon-time, the score being 1 goal all.

The Old Boys took the Customs by surprise when immediately after the bully-off they raided the Customs' goal and if their luck would have favoured them, they should have been 2 up in the first 5 minutes. Coutts, zigzagged his way through the Customs' defence with a brilliant solo effort but unluckily he fell down just before he could take a shot. Following this the School Boys took a couple of more fine 'tries' but Lynn rose up to the occasions and brought off good saves

A pretty movement took the Customs' forwards away and Pinto gave his side the lead, which was short-lived as a little later the Old Boys levelled the score when Walsh, their right-wing, beat Lynn with an excellent ground shot.

It was one goal all at half-time.

The Customs got into their strides on changing ends and Fercze Khan accepted a pass by Sweeney to establish the lead again. The same player increased the lead in the next minutes scoring from a near range. This did not discourage the young fellows, who kept on fighting hard and Lynn saved a good shot from Coutts.

Pinto, the Customs' crack inside-left, completed his hat-trick by scoring the fourth goal for his side, while before the end Coutts succeeded, at the other end, to reduce the margin.

THE RESULT:

CUSTOMS 4 goals.
CHRIST CHURCH & BARNES OLD BOYS 2 goals.

The teams were:—

CUSTOMS: Lynn; Abreu and Aslam; Hussain, Brewin and Salim; Sweeney, Jagat Singh, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Correa.

CHRIST CHURCH AND BARNES OLD BOYS: Miskeith; Sturt and D'Sousa; Barnett, Harper and Abraham; Walsh, Peters, Lloyd, Coutts and Adie.

UMPIRES: Messrs Fernandes and Rebeiro.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

FIRST SEMI-FINAL

YOUNG SPORTS v. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE at 5-30 p.m.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

M. D. writes in Harijan:—

Unless there is any indication to the contrary, I propose to discontinue from next week my notes on this head. For assuming the continuance of present routine of rest and sleep and nature cure treatment, Gandhiji's health promises to be normal under the strain of a daily normal three to four hours' work. Any work beyond this puts up the pressure, which of course is a definite indication that the partial rest and treatment cannot by any means be abandoned.

God willing we propose to leave for Calcutta on the 15th inst., returning thence to Delang (in Orissa) for the Gandhi Seva Sangh annual meeting on the 25th

Mr. Malcolm (centre), who won the 10 miles Cycle race at the Oval on Saturday defeating the two British Empire Cyclists.

British Swimmers At Brabourne Stadium

FINE EXHIBITION OF SWIMMING AND DIVING

Bombay's Swimming enthusiasts mustered strong at the swimming pool at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday morning when the British team of swimmers who had gone to Australia to participate in the British Empire games, gave a fine display of swimming and diving. Owing to some passport formalities which the tourists had to go through, the exhibition was delayed by nearly twenty minutes.

On their arrival the swimmers who had among them the champions of England, Scotland and Wales, were introduced to the spectators by Mr. G. C. Dorsett, Honorary Secretary for the Swimming Section of the Cricket Club of India Ltd., and they were enthusiastically ovated as they dived into the pool one by one.

DIVING FEATS BY TOMALIN AND MISS GILBERT.

Then C. D. Tomalin, England and Empire Diving Champion and England's Spring Board Champion, and Miss Jean Gilbert, England's Diving Champion, entertained the spectators to some beautiful diving feats In their skill and artistry they were superb and easily reminded one of the marvellous displays which Pete Desjardines and Miss Marian Mansfield, the American Champions, gave here three months ago.

SWIMMING RACES

After Miss D. Storey, Breast Stroke Champion of the British Empire, and other women members of the team gave a demonstration of the Breast Stroke, Back Stroke and the Freestyle Variety of Swimming, there were Relay Races between the British and Bombay teams in which the visitors became easily victorious. Their easy style and graceful movements were greatly admired by the crowd.

SIR NOWROJI THANKS.

At the conclusion of the exhibition, Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla, Chairman of the local Committee of the C. C. I. expressed the cordial thanks of the swimming fans of Bombay as well as the C. C. I. to the members of the British team of swimmers for their visit to the Brabourne Stadium at great personal inconvenience and their excellent swimming and diving performances. He hoped that their demonstration would create greater interest in swimming in Bombay and show better results in future.

Before their departure, the visitors were made honorary members of the club and each was presented with club-tie as a souvenir.

Kathiawar Political Conference

RAJKOT, March 10.

The Working Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference meets on the 18th instant at Rajkot.

TRAVANCORE BAN NOT TO BE LIFTED

Dt. Magistrate Dismisses State Congress Chief's Petition

TRIVANDRUM, March 12.

The District Magistrate of Trivandrum to-day dismissed a petition for rescinding his order prohibiting for two months in Trivandrum District public meetings for the information of branches of the newly formed organisation called the Travancore State Congress.

The prohibition order was issued, following a report by the police that if such meetings were allowed to take place, a rival party opposed to such meetings was likely to resent them and therefore such meetings were likely to lead to breaches of the peace.

The petition for rescinding the order was filed by the President of the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress.

Dismissing the petition, the District Magistrate to-day referred to publication of various statements by respectable citizens, including some members of the Travancore Legislature "condemning the activities of the so-called State Congress which may manifest itself in undesirable ways and pointed out "it must be remembered that these meetings are not of the ordinary kind, but an initiation of a movement, hitherto unheard of in the State, whose exact legal and political effect is not even now clear."

The Magistrate referred to a recent meeting at Nagercoil in South Travancore for discussing matters relating to responsible Government, where "a rival party created disturbance by pelting stones and brickbats with the result that the meeting ended in a fiasco."

The only effective cure for such ills was an order such as the one now issued.

The Government pleader in the course of his arguments drew attention to the statements issued by several citizens, questioning the functions of the State Congress and stating that those functions were not well understood, even by the so-called Congress leaders, much less by the masses. —A.P.

KHARE'S CONFIDENTIAL TALKS WITH MAHATMA AND SARDAR

Sardar Leaving For Bombay

NAGPUR, March 12.

Premier Khare, who has been to Wardha this morning met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi with whom, it is understood, he had discussions on matters of provincial interest.

The Premier, who returned to Nagpur this afternoon told the "Associated Press" that Gandhiji has sufficiently recouped his health, and appeared considerably improved. Gandhiji is now in a position to undertake journey, and would leave Wardha for Calcutta on March 15, reaching Calcutta the next day.

Asked about the nature of his discussions with Sardar Patel and Gandhiji, the Premier declined to say anything except that these were strictly confidential.

Sardar Patel is leaving for Bombay, this evening reaching there to-morrow.—A. P.

The Raolji of Mansa (seated) who has been called on to face a most determined satyagraha campaign on which the cultivators of the entire Taluka have embarked to obtain a substantial reduction of land revenue with a view to easing the economic pressure under which they have been smarting for some time past.

SARDAR MEETS GANDHIJI

C. P. Premier Called Urgently To Wardha

WARDHA, March 12.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel drove to Shegaon yesterday and had a long interview with Mahatma Gandhi. He is again seeing Gandhiji to-day.

It is understood, in response to an urgent call, Dr. N. B. Khare, the Premier of the Central Provinces, will arrive here this afternoon and confer with Sardar Patel and Gandhiji. The subject to be discussed is not known.

The Hon. Mr. Shukla, Education Minister saw Sardar Patel last night and it is understood they discussed the Vidya Mandir scheme and the opposition of the Muslims to the name "Vidya Mandir."—A.P.

RESHUFFLING OF C. P. CONGRESS CABINET?

Premier's Surprise Visit To Wardha

NAGPUR, March 12.

Dr. N. B. Khare, the Premier of the United Provinces, paid a surprise visit to Wardha, to-day, and returned this evening after "discussing some important matter affecting the Province" with Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board, who is at present in Wardha

Political circles, which have been echoing with rumours about the reshuffling of the Central Provinces Congress Cabinet, for some time past, regard this visit as an important move in this direction.—United Press.

PEACE MUST BE MAINTAINED

U. P. Govt. Instructions To District Officers

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

I learn that the U. P. Government have issued a circular to district officers to take all the possible steps to maintain order in the districts.

It is not necessary for them to consult the Headquarters at Lucknow in cases of emergency. They must act to the best of their judgment as in case of breach of peace or rioting. District authorities will be held fully responsible for the consequences. District authorities are thus assured of full backing in their measures adopted to preserve peace and prevent the outbreak of violence.

As insidious and deliberate attempts are being made in some quarters to foment trouble to discredit the Congress Government, it is believed Government are determined to have no truck with violence. The fact that at Allahabad military has been called even before the outbreak of rioting shows Government's and District authorities' determination to nip mischief in the bud.

The measures adopted at Allahabad had a sobering effect on what was undoubtedly a grave situation

Allahabad Returns To Normal

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

Allahabad has resumed normal activity after the recent communal tension.

The police and military arrangements are still continuing.—United Press.

NEW RIOTING IN UJHANI

Bareilly Report Contradicted

NEW DELHI, March 12.

The news published from Bareilly yesterday of communal rioting in Ujhani, Budaun District is authoritatively contradicted.

There has been no disturbance in the Budaun district.—A. P.

NO EMBARRASSMENT TO CONGRESS GOVT.

BAREILLY, March 12.

No settlement has yet been reached on the controversy over the dispute regarding the claim of the Ramlila representatives to play music in Banianpuri Ramlila.

The District authorities have allowed the playing of soft music while the Ramlila representatives insist on unrestricted right to play music.

Speaking at a public meeting of Hindus, Ramlila representatives urged the abandonment of celebrations rather than cause embarrassment to Congress Government by defying orders.

Hindus are observing a hartal and the Assistant Superintendent of Police has gone there with armed police.—A. P.

Sequel To Communal Tension

LUCKNOW, March 11.

The "Pioneer's" Sitapur correspondent wires that tension prevails in the City. A "Holi" tree erected in the middle of the road is alleged to have been removed by the police as a precautionary measure as a Muharram procession was to pass along that road. This led to an agitation amongst the Hindus, who observed a "Hartal" in protest. Armed police were posted near the holi tree and the Muharram procession passed without any disturbance.

An order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated in the City—A. P.

60 KILLED: 500 INJURED

Sequel To Cyclone In Assam

DIBRUGARH (Assam), March 12.

It is now learnt that over 60 persons have been killed and 300 injured, 50 of them seriously, as a result of the Cyclone of March 7. Two of the injured persons died on the way to Hospital.

Over 500 families in 20 villages, in and around Tipling, have been rendered homeless and hundreds of people may be seen huddling together in the open day in, day out, under such shelter from the sun as they can find. The cyclone has swept away numerous houses, leaving no trace behind.

It is learnt that while the European manager of the Tea State in Tipling, had a narrow escape, his wife has sustained serious injuries.

Many men are engaged in extricating the bodies of the coolies buried under the debris of the shed in the tea garden. Congress volunteers are already on the spot and along with the Government authorities, are organising relief measures.—*

TWO PERSONS KILLED?

Sibsagar (Assam).—Some loss of life and considerable damage to property is reported to have been caused by a tornado which swept over Sibsagar Sub-Division almost simultaneously with the cyclone, which devastated several Mauzas in Dibrugarh Sub-Division on the afternoon of March 7.

The Tornado, the fury of which lasted barely three minutes, blew away thatched and corrugated iron sheds of houses, uprooted trees and levelled down huts spread over a large area. Two persons are reported to have been killed and several injured.—A.P.

LINKING OF MYSORE AND COCHIN PORT?

ERNACULUM, March 12.

How to augment the overseas' trade of Cochin Port has been one of the questions engaging the serious attention of the authorities concerned with the fortunes of that rising port.

The main purpose of converting the Ernaculum-Shoranur Railway from metre gauge into broad gauge at a cost of 87 lakhs of rupees was to provide greater facilities for the carriage of goods to and from the hinterland immediately adjoining the Cochin State, avoid double handling with its attendent increased cost and attract as much as possible the shy exportable commodities to the Cochin Port.

The proposal for the construction of a feeder railway line from Kollengode to Trichur, which, it has always been considered as an essential element in the fourth stage of the development of the harbour, and the running of a motor service from Pollachi to Trichur is intended to provide through motor connection and an easy outlet for the chief trading centres in the interior parts.

It is also hoped that Mysore State will ultimately succeed in linking itself up with the Cochin Port as it is felt that this is the nearest and shortest natural outlet.—A. P.

OXFORD UNION

A Communist President

A Communist has been elected as President of the Oxford Union Society for the next term. He is Mr. Philip Toynbee, of Christ Church. He will succeed a Liberal, Mr. Raymond Walton.

Other officers elected yesterday were: Librarian, Mr. E. R. G. Heath (C.), Balliol; Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Wood (L.), Balliol, and Secretary, Mr. A. Bramall (Lab.), Magdalen.

Munshi On Bombay Police Force

Keeping City's Underworld Under Control

'CUT' MOTION LOST IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

THE QUESTION OF SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OF JADHAVJI GANDHI AND PARTNER, WAS AGAIN TO THE FORE IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WHICH MET ON SATURDAY MORNING, WITH THE HON. MR. G. V. MAVLANKER, SPEAKER, IN THE CHAIR.

THE HON. MR. K. M. MUNSHI, HOME MINISTER, IN A LENGTHY STATEMENT GAVE THE VIEWS EXPRESSED ON THE SUBJECT BY THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE, AND THE COUNSEL, MR. M. C. CHAGLA, AND POINTED OUT THAT HE AGREED WITH MR. CHAGLA, THAT THE HIGH COURT HAD NO JURISDICTION TO MODIFY ITS OWN JUDGMENT.

TRIBUTE TO CITY FORCE.

The proceedings were enlivened when the discussion turned on the Bombay City Police Force. The Home Minister paid a tribute to the Police Force for their efficiency in handling a fearful and insufficiently controlled underworld of Bombay, of which few people except the police knew anything, and which was mainly responsible for riots and disturbances that took place from time to time in the City.

REFERRING TO THE DISCRIMINATION MADE IN SERVICE CONDITIONS BETWEEN THE INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN CADRES OF OFFICERS IN THE CITY POLICE FORCE, THE HOME MINISTER ASSURED THE HOUSE THAT THE MATTER WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

"UNDER CONSIDERATION."

When Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, who moved the cut motion, pointed out that under past Governments "under consideration" meant the question was shelved, the Home Minister retorted that THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE PRACTICE OF DEHLAVI'S REGIME. BUT AS FAR AS THE CONGRESS GOVERNMENT WERE CONCERNED, "UNDER CONSIDERATION" MEANT UNDER CONSIDERATION WITH THE WORDS UNDERLINED.

The cut motion was lost and the demand for a grant for Police Force was passed. The House adjourned till Monday.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed on Saturday morning with the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker, in the chair, when discussion on the cut motion of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan on the Restrictions regarding the opening of Restaurants and playing of gramophone records in them.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, replying to the discussion stated that the convenience of the neighbours was a matter that should be taken into consideration, when it was urged that the restaurants should be allowed to open earlier in the morning than as at present.

As regards gramophones, the Home Minister called them terrible instruments that would cause nervous breakdown. The rule in this respect was very wide and was not being enforced to harm any individual. In case any hardship were brought to the notice of the authorities the matter would be looked into and if necessary the rules might be relaxed in those cases.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan withdrew his cut motion.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved another cut motion to urge the necessity of amending the Act regarding the Victoria Drivers. He said that the drivers were harassed by the police and some amendment of the Act was necessary.

The Home Minister promised to go into any hardship on the part of the Vitcoria drivers, but more than that he could not say that the Act would be amended. In a congested city like Bombay where traffic was on the increase day after day, he could understand the difficulty of the Victoria driver, but he would also urge at the same time on the members of the House to take a realistic view of things

The cut motion was withdrawn.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi moved a cut in the demand for a grant of Rs. 37,71,000 under the head Presidency Police.

Mr. Akhtar Hussain Mirza supporting the cut motion, drew the attention of the House to the existing differences between the Indian and non-Indian cadres of officers in the Bombay City Police force. There were 104 Indian officers and 94 non-Indian officers in the City Police force. If a vacancy occurred in the non-Indian cadre, it could be filled only by the non-Indian officers. But if a vacancy occurred in the Indian cadre, there was no such privilege extended to the Indian officers and the vacancy could be filled on considerations of seniority. Besides, there was difference in the salaries paid. Another hardship on the part of the Indian officers was that it took them nearly 25 years to reach he position of a Deputy Inspector, while in the non-Indian cadre, a rise was sure to come within less than 10 years. He did not know why such a discrimination should be allowed under the present Government. He thought that in the police force the percentage of representation of his community was not so much as he wished it to be. He hoped that the Home Minister would consider this question.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker said that he expected the Congress Government to reduce the strength and the pay of the police force, but actually the cost had increased..

MUNSHI'S REPLY

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister said that ever since the present Government took up office, the question of the two cadres in the City Police force was under their consideration. As regards the representation of various communities, the Home Minister pointed out that the police force consisted of all castes and creeds and the sole consideration was efficiency of the force which was time and again called upon to maintain peace and order. The one and supreme consideration was that of efficiency and with due regard to this recruitment was made. There could be no communal consideration as far as the Police force was concerned, and if they wanted that democratic institutions were to be run on sound lines, there should be a police far away from and beyond all communal consideration and with the sole object of maintaining its efficiency. Out of a force of 4,499 Muslims numbered 791, that is, about 18 per cent. of the police force which was the same percentage as in the case of the population in the City of Bombay. He would beseech the members of the House not to import communal considerations as far as the constitution of a well-trained and efficient police force was concerned. There were various departments where they could press this claim of communal representation, but as far as the police force which had to depend entirely on efficiency, he would beg them not to bring in this consideration.

WHY INCREASED EXPENDITURE?

The Home Minister then explained why the expenditure had to be increased on the Bombay City Police Force.

Bombay had one of the largest international ports in the world. Immense trade passed through it. Over 30 per cent. of India's trade worth something like 160 crores of rupees passed through Bombay. This city drew all kinds of people from all parts of the world. It could not, therefore, be said that the police force was intended for the residents of the city only. Here would come merchants, traders, dealers in every commodity of international commerce. In this little island of not more than 10 miles long were multimillionaires and a huge industrial population, traders, professionals and adventurers of every sort or kind determined to win wealth by work or force or by guile.

BOMBAY'S UNDERWORLD

Bombay had a fearful and insufficiently controlled underworld, of which except the police, others knew very little. This was an underworld composed of sordid and inflammable men and women who traded in every human vice. There were habitual criminals with dozens of convictions prowling about constantly and there were every day stabbing affrays, thefts, and every form of ancient and modern crime took place in this city.

It was stated, the Home Minister continued, that but for these people of the underworld the city would have been comparatively free from riots and disturbances. The Home Minister quoted from a book by J. C. Curry on Indian Police, who said:

"There are few cities in the world with a record of anything like twenty serious riots in a hundred years, not to mention minor ones. The extraordinary variety in the causes of these outbreaks, as well as in the classes and races concerned, is also a distinguihing feature of this regrettable side of the prosperous and progressive City of Bombay. Whatever the immediate and particular causes may be, the general cause of all these disturbances is the existence of a large and insufficiently controlled criminal underworld. Without that some of the riots would not have occurred, while others would have been less serious."

20 RIOTS IN 16 YEARS

Between 1921 and 1937 there had been 20 riots and out of them 12 took place after 1930.

The Home Minister proceeded that Calcutta appeared to be the only parallel in this country to compare with the conditions in Bombay. On the population basis of 1931, Bombay had one policeman for every 258 citizens, while Calcutta had one policeman for every 211. The city was comparatively under-manned as far as the Police Force was concerned.

The Home Minister added: "When you think of the Bombay Police, do not mix up the individual with what the force as a whole may do under orders with the ordinary human being. The Bombay policeman is one of us; a farmer's son in Ratnagirl, perhaps, he is well drilled and disciplined to a stage of wonderful efficiency. For a small salary, often less than that of a mill-worker, he is at his dangerous and strenuous duty, morning, noon and night, sometimes without a holiday. Whenever there are strikes or disturbances he is out for long hours. He it is who keeps the underworld in control, and he it is who lets you and me in peace and safety.

CITY POLICE RECORD

And what was the record of the Bombay Police? From 1923 to 1936, thefts decreased from 6,391 to 3,104; house-breaking figures fell from 2,075 to 1,085 and robberies from 221 to 46. Was this not a creditable achievement on the part of the police and at what a terrible cost. The Bombay Police force on account of its strain had become the most unhealthy force in India.

Replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Home Minister stated that the police had been carrying on a strenuous campaign against gambling and would continue to do so.

Mr Jamnadas Mehta said that the action of the Home Minister had broken the heart of the police officers who had been carrying on the campaign against gambling.

The Home Minister replied that he was not aware of any instance of the heart of any police officer having been broken. (Laughter). He would remind the House that the orders were passed after the Police Commissioner was consulted in the matter.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi in his reply felt glad that that this was the first occasion that the Congress benches had a word of grace for the police. While he agreed that efficiency should be maintained, he pointed out that other minorities were well represented on the police force and that the Home Minister should consider this fact.

The cut motion was lost.

FROM SCHEDULED CASTES

Mr. R. R. Bhole asked the Home Minister whether Government would not recruit members of the Scheduled Castes in larger numbers, since the policy laid down in 1923, not many were recruited. The Home Minister emphasised that consistent with efficiency Government did not see why members of the Scheduled Castes should not be recruited.

The total demand was then passed and the House adjourned till Monday.

ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTRICITY ACT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Replying to a short notice question in the Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning to Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works stated that the Committee appointed by Government to go into the working of the electricity concerns in the Province, was appointed in an Advisory Capacity.

This Committee was appointed to advise Government before Government decided to appoint an Advisory Board under the provisions of the Electricity Act.

Mr. Jhabvala asked if the Assembly was consulted in the matter.

The Minister replied in the negative on the ground that it was only to advise Government before a regular Board was appointed.

The Minister added that the general administration of the Electricity Act vested in the Government who delegated certain powers to the Electrical Inspector. The Director of Industries was not concerned with the administration of the Act.

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN

Sterling Dollar Weak

WHEAT FIRM

BOMBAY, March 12

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton was early very much depressed by disturbing European political news, but subsequently made an admirable recovery on subsidence of general tension in Europe.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Sterling dollar opened at 5.00.00 and then weakened to 4.98.50 on selling eased by disturbed political situation.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened and ruled firm. Higher advices from markets overseas and lessening tension in political situation were the chief encouraging factors.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, March 12

Previous closing	8.96
To-day's opening	8.81
Difference	—15
To-day's closing	8.93
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 12

Previous closing	4.97
To-day's opening	4.90
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	4.84
Difference	—13

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 169

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 12

New York cotton was early very much depressed by disturbing political news from Central Europe but subsequently better feeling prevailed on subsidence of general tension with market recovering admirably from early sharp setback.

Trading in May commenced at 8.81 i.e. fifteen points lower than last close prices declined on lower Liverpool and foreign selling with liquidation but thereafter prices rallied steadily on scattered trade buying and covering with price gradually recovering lost ground closed steady at 8.93.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 12

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (9.00/9.00) 8.82/8.81
July (9.06/9.06) 8.86/8.85
October (9.15/9.15) 8.92/8.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 12

January (4.91) 4.80
March (4.95) 4.84
January (6.98) 6.75
March (6.93) 6.74

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 12

Trading in Broach opened at Rs. 169/12 Prices dropped under option dealers and offices selling and although feeble rallies occurred prices eventually declined further on renewed pressure closed quiet a Rs. 167/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 12

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1-4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 1/2 value) 18 1/2 paid buyers
Dundee March (£21) £21
Lightning March (£20, £20

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/8 buyers) 6 3/4 buyers
Forward July September (7 1/16 paid buyers) 6 15/16 paid value

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 12

Previous closing	5.00 13/16
To-day's opening	4.99 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.99 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 12

Previous closing	5.00.77
To-day's opening	5.00
To-day's closing	4.98.75
Later	4.99.12

FRANC RATE

London, March 12

Previous closing	158.18
To-day's opening	157.87
To-day's closing	155.93

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 12

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00.00 and then weakened to 4.98.50 on selling pressure as result of present disturbed political conditions.

Franc opened at 157.87 and then improved to 157.18 on good covering following formation of new Government.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.915) 11.772
New York on Bombay (37.87) 37.85
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.21) 94.75
London on Shanghai (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 15/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 12

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 50 5/8) dol 50 1/4
General Motors (dol 33 1/4) dol 33 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30) dol 30 1/8
Preference (dol 105 1/4) dol 104

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 12

London Stock Exchange was closed today.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March Aprjl (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 9/16 sellers) £10 9/16 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

Tin (£182 1/2 buyers £182 3/4 sellers. Easy) closed
Lead (£15 1/4 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£43 to £44) closed

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 12

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India and speculators bought. Bear covering. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 12

Spot	(20 5/16d.)	20 3/8d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.)	20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 12

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-6 1/2) £6-19-8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 12

10 p.m. quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	51	3	6
Silver Fagan	51	4	0
Silver Chaitra	51	5	0
Gold ready	34	9	3
Gold Fagan	34	9	3
Gold Chaitra	34	8	9
Sovereign	22	9	0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 12

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 87 1/8 and May at 86 1/4. The market displayed considerable steadiness following better overseas cables and decreasing tension of political situation in Central Europe.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 12

Not received.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 12

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day 87 5/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 12

10 p.m. quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat May	4	8	6
Wheat September	4	9	0
Linseed May	7	9	3
Linseed September	7	11	9

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, March 12

Rates at 11 a.m.	7	9	9
Rates at 12 noon	7	9	9
Rates at 3 p.m.	7	9	9
Rates at 5 p.m.	7	0	6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 12

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-5-6.

LONDON METALS

London, March 11.

Copper	£39	10	0
Lead	£15	7	6
Spelter	£14	3	9
Tin	£181	17	6

LONDON SUGAR

May ..... 5s. 1d.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 11.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers £12/8/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton March sellers £13/18/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton March sellers £14/6/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton March/April sellers £12/5/0
Castorseed Bombay hull c.i.f. ton March/April sellers £12/2/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 11.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels March/April sellers 48/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels March/April sellers 38/9
Wheat South Australian parcels March sellers 36

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 11.

Linseed oil London per cwt. anked March paid 26/7 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Mar/April paid sellers 26/7 1/2

PERSONALITY PARADE IN DELHI

Week By Week

(BY F. S. J.)

NEW DELHI, March 10.

This week I had quite interesting time in going round and round: to Old Delhi, to New Delhi; here and there. After all, Delhi is not Bombay where you peep out of your window and you notice something of interest to the humanity-at-large. You will never find Bombay dull, but Delhi is at times very, very dull. The early days of the week were certainly very boring. At last I got the hint of a slogan: The men of the future are with us now. I went after them. What I saw, I wish nobody sees ever.

UNEMPLOYED UNDER-GRADUATES.

It was the office of the Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue and there I saw the big rally of the men of the future. 500 young men, tip-top from head to foot were rallying there from morning to evening for over a week. They were unemployed young graduates who had come here from far and near to interview the Commission for the posts of Superintendents, Deputies, Inspectors and clerks. Among them were some who had foreign qualifications and some who even were speaking with Oxford accent. They had dressed themselves in their best and all the time one would set an admiring eye on a bold crease of a smart navy blue trousers and one would suffer terribly from an inferiority complex. There were also men among these who had been starving for 48 hours. One handsome college boy, bitterly told me of his ordeals: No father, two sisters of marriageable age, a sick wife and a son no food at home for three days. I could not stop my tears. These are the men of the future. I was ashamed of being a member of this swindling world. This is how the best blood of our country is made lifeless. These are children of to-day and these will be parents of to-morrow. 12,000 young men of India—brilliant collegians of their days—have applied for petty posts not more than 50 or 60 in number; 700 of them are not even called for an interview and out of 500 who were lucky enough to be able to interview only 60 will get the chance of their life!

GRADUATES SEEKING PEON'S POSTS ONLY.

Soon after, I went round the new secretariat and I saw many of these men of the future parading there too. On enquiry I learnt that they were after the peons' posts. They want to become chaparasies and they are graduates.

ARCHITECT OF MODERN BHAVNAGAR

(Continued from Page 15.)

Pattani was a literary and intellectual man, who spread his humour alround him.

Mr. Ambalal Jani moved a resolution which enumerated the merits of the late Sir Prabhashankar Pattani's administration and condoled into the members of his family on their loss.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Vivendra Rai Desai, ex-Mayor of Bhavnagar.

He said that he was in close association with the distinguished gentleman, for nearly 18 years. During a regime of 35 years of the late Pattani, the history of Bhavnagar was writ in letters of gold.

GREAT LOSS

The departed leader of men had served loyally his King, country as well as the public, while he held control of affairs.

Several others spoke on the qualities of head and heart of the late Sir Prabhashankar and said that in his death Bhavnagar sustained a great loss.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 12.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 170 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 168/12 on hired long liquidation. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 169/4 but again declined on renewed selling. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open one point down but it opened 7 points down and later on was quoted 10 points lower. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 167 and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—			
Broach April/May	167	2	0
Broach July/Aug.	170	4	0
FINE M.G.—			
Oomra March	148	0	0
Oomra May	148	11	0
Oomra July	151	4	0
F.G.M.G.—			
Bengal March	128	4	0
Bengal May	129	0	0
Bengal July	130	4	0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 12.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 265 3/4
Bank's buying T T 263 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,180
Bank's buying T T 1,205

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92 3/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.00.62 11th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 12th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 12th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 12th instant.
Java/London 8.95 1/4 12th instant.
London/Paris 158.18 11th instant.
London/Belgium 29.64 11th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.60 1/8 11th instant.
London/Berlin 12.41 3/4 11th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.41 3/8 11th instant.
London/New York 5.00.77 11th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 11th instant.
London/Italy 95.18 11th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-6 1/2 10th instant.
Gold £6-19-6 1/2 11th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 10th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 11th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 10th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 11th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 10th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 10th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 11th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 12.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £6-19-6 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate was 5.00 13/16. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. up at 20 5/16d. for spot and forward silver was 1/16d. higher at 19 15/16d. India bought Bear covering. Montreal silver futures were 5 points up and New York silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business. Gold was steady with a better enquiry.

GOLD.

Ready	34	8	6
Fagan	34	8	6
Chaitra	34	8	3
SILVER			
Ready	51	2	0
Fagan	51	2	0
Chaitra	51	3	0

Share Bazar Well Sustained With Restricted Business

AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENTS IGNORED

Scattered Realising In Tata Powers

BOMBAY, March 12.

As a result of Austrian Political developments yesterday, the Wall Street market ruled easy and U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 1 1|2 and Anaconda Coppers were marked down dol. 7|8. But the local market remained unaffected with a moderate turnover and Austrian developments were ignored. The market will remain closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday but Government Securities business will be done on Tuesday.

There was less enthusiasm on the market and profit-taking sales were easily absorbed by new buying. Professionals supported the market but they were not inclined to bid up prices, awaiting further developments in the European political situation.

Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range and Dfds. were placed at Rs. 1090 while Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 252. Cotton Mill shares were barely steady while Powers were quiet with scattered liquidation.

The tone of the market was very steady but buyers were cautious. The general sentiment remains bullish and buyers confidently look for a substantial rise before the end of the month.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 12.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	370	0	
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	912	8	
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	259	6	
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 4)	262	8	
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	174	6	
100 Coorla (Rs 5)	110	0	
250 David	75	0	
250 Dawn (Rs 10)	340	0	
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-3		
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	137	8	
1,000 GOGAK (Rs. 6-4)	173	12	
100 Indore	65	0	
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	122	8	
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	XD 318	2	
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	537	0	
250 Madras United	35	0	
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1102	8	
250 Model	49	4	
50 MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0	
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	243	12	
100 Osmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42	8	
100 Phoenix (nil)	253	12	
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	76	0	
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	1.950	0	
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	90	0	
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 5)	230	0	
100 Swan	102	8	
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1285	0	
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0	
BANKS.			
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	8	
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33	4	
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,578	12	
125-500 Imp. (Rs. 7-8)	388	12	
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	146	0	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	119	8	
5 Union (As. 4)	5-15-6		
CEMENTS.			
100 ASSOCIATED	XD 127	4	
INSURANCE.			
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12	
20 Mercantile	55	8	
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	41	0	
200 Oriental	4.475	0	
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8	
ELECTRIC.			
100 Ahm. Old.	144	6	
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 48)	1462	8	
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	14	
50 BOM TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	118	2	
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0	
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	8	
100 Karachi (4)	222	8	
100 Poona (4)	206	4	
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	160	0	
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3)	151	4	
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 20)	1395	0	
RAILWAYS.			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0	
100 C. Province	101	8	
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat	98	4	
100 Mandra Bhon	131	0	
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12	
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0	
500 Tapti Valley	751	4	
MININGS.			
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	11	
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	6	
10 Indian Iron and Steel	28	8	
10 SHIVARAJPUR (Rs. 8)	54	4	
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1090	0	

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 12.

Bombay Dyeing (911/4) 900 910 908 911 908 912
Century (258/12) 252 257 253 257 260 259
Central India (260) 255 257 262 258 263 262
Kohinoor (XD.321/4) 320 318
New Great (247/8) 245 244 246 243
Simplex (90) 88 90
Swadeshi (231/4) 230
Associated Cement (XD. 126/4) 125 126/8 126 127 126/8 127
Andhra (1480) 1470 1475 1462/8
Tata Hydro (154/6) 153/12 151/4
Tata Power (1410) 1400 1410 1390 1395 1385 1395
Trah. Ord. (118/2) 118/7 118/2
T. Steel Dfd. (1097/8) 1085 1080 1092 1072 1090 1082 1090
T. Steel Ord. (253/12) 251 250 252 249 252/8 250 252/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (171) 171/4 171/8
Bellapur (165) 163 162 163
B. Steam (247/8) 247
B. Burma (638/12) 632 641 635 640 635 637/8

75 TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. (10)	252	8	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1,000 ALCOCK (Rs. 6)	347	8	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	163	12	
100-250 B'bay Sale Dep. (Rs 13-12)	855	0	
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 12-12)	247	8	
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	637	8	
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8.)	226	4	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-9-6		
50 BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	93	8	
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	148	12	
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	XD 44	12	
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8	
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0	
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665	0	
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	73	0	
15 Scindia	20	12	
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28	8	
PREFERENCE.			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287	8	
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F)	73	12	
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0	
6½ p.c. Prem Const 1st	107	4	
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159	12	
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171	0	
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1580	0	
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	205	10	
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171	8	
6 1|4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	103	0	
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12	
DEBENTURES			
3 3|4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14	
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	12	
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12	
6 p.c. Tata Hydro.	109	6	

(Last Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 12.

March	238.00—130	
July	223.90—120	
September	224.90—100	

EXCITEMENT IN MARKETS

BOMBAY, March 12.

As a result of rapid Austrian political developments, there was considerable excitement in local markets Broach Cotton slumped to Rs. 166/ Liverpool was 10 points down. Silver rose to Rs. 51/5 and Gold at Rs. 34/9.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 12.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/12
3 per cent 1941 103/6
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 114/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 120
5 per cent 1939/44 104/6
5 per cent 1939/43 107/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/4

TAX FREES
4 per cent 1953/60 113
5 per cent 1955 123/8
5 per cent 1945/55 119/4
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 102/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper due to foreign disturbing news opened weak at Rs. 98/1 and next settlement was quoted at Rs. 97/14. Later on there was scattered buying and tone was uncertain.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 11.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 7/8
3 1/2 per cent	92
3 1/2 per cent 1954/58	104
4 per cent 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	114 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/9

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
May 139 July 143 Oct. 146 Dec. 150 Jan. 151 at Cross Rate 5.00 13/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 170—Liverpool May 1938 4.96 Rs. 46 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 173/4—Liverpool July 5.01 Rs. 35 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938—New York May 5.96 Rs. 29 at Cross Rate 5.00 13/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 173/7—New York July 9.02 Rs. 27 at Cross Rate 5.00 13/16

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 10th March	16,376
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,402,309
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,944,135
Decrease	541,826

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, March 11.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 170 3/4; highest 171 3/8; lowest 170 3/4; closing 170 3/8.
Broach J/A. op. 173 3/4; highest 174 3/4; lowest 173 3/4; closing 174 1/8.
Oomra March op. 152 3/8; highest 152 1/2; lowest 152 1/4; closing 152 1/8.
Oomra May op. 154; highest 154 1/4; lowest 153 3/4; closing 153 3/8.
Oomra July op. 155 1/2; highest 155 1/2. lowest 155; closing 155.
Bengal March op. 129 3/4; highest 130 1/4; lowest 129 3/4; closing 130 1/4.
Bengal May op. 130 1/2; highest 130 3/4; lowest 130 1/2; closing 130 1/2.
Bengal July op. 132; highest 132 1/4; lowest 132; closing 132 1/4.
T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-3-38) Rs. 3 1/4.
T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 5
T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-8-38) Rs. 14 1/2.

Tenders:—	Bengal	Oomra
11-3-1938	450	250
Total to date	1,550	1,550

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

REFLECTIONS ON LAST FOOTBALL SEASON

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The justification for holding an inquset on the last football season at this stage is the Annual Report just presented by the Western India Football Association, Limited. A cursory glance at the Report will assure any one that football is becoming increasingly popular in this City day by day. Its gate-receipts have gone up by leaps and bounds during the last few years. The reason is not far to seek. The increasing Association of Indian teams," particularly those from up-country—has changed the Soccer atmosphere of Bombay altogether. Evidently the authorities of the W.I.F.A. have now realised the path of their salvation.

CHANGED ANGLES OF VISION

There was a time they were very reluctant to invite Indian teams of repute from Calcutta and other centres even at small risks. Firteen years ago they were afraid of risking even Rs. 300 to invite the famous Mohan Bagan team from Calcutta. Last year they were bold enough to offer as much as Rs. 2,000 to the Mahomedan Sporting from the same place! How justifiable their ventures have been of late, their Balance Sheets clearly demonstrate. It is no wonder they are now prepared to lay anything to gain the support of crack Indian teams from all parts of the land. It is true the Military teams provide the sauce for Indian football, but Indian teams, it must be conceded, cater its main feast. Without the latter, the former—however good they may be—remain isolated and unappreciated. It is, therefore, a matter of gratification to Indians that the W.I.F.A. has at last realised the importance of Indian participation in its tournaments.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION

While is is an admitted fact that the great bulk of its annual income of Rs. 50,000 comes from the pockets of the poor Indians their representation on the Committee of the W.I.F.A. is comparatively very small. It is all very well for its European members to say that the doors of the W.I.F.A. are always open to Indians. But at the same time they bang them against those who desire admission! What I wish particularly to emphasize is the high rate of fees which now exists. It may not be for those who take full advantage of the cheap bar—but it is certainly so for the vast mass who actually play and support the game. There is no need for me to quote chapter and verse to prove my contention. The fact that as many as 142 and 193 members (mostly Europeans) left the Association, against 61 and 132 new admissions indisputably show the fluid nature of its membership.

REDUCTION OF FEES

The W.I.F.A. stopped club representation on its Committee since the number of Indian and Anglo-Indian clubs began increasing at a quick pace, for the apparent fear of being overwhelmed by them. Now the high admission and subscription rates hold the individual members at bay. I would earnestly suggest that these rates should be lowered at least fifty per cent so that the class of Indians who take real interest in the game and who inflate their coffers most, may take an active interest in the welfare of the Association and administration of football in Western India.

HOW TO POPULARISE THE LEAGUE

The W.I.F.A. bewails the lack of public patronage to its League matches. They admit that without strong civilian sides in the First Division, it cannot be made really interesting. This is partly true. But you cannot wait till that millenium arrives. You have got to make it as interesting as possible within the limited scope and means as they exist to-day. I would, therefore, suggest that the importation of teams from up-country for the League be stopped forthwith. Let it be composed of local teams only. I do not think that the standard of football will go down very much thereby. On the other hand local interest will be enhanced by the larger participation of civilian teams in it. There might be even two Indian teams in it, in stead of one. Let me remind the authorities that personal interest in the competing teams plays a greater part in its attraction than mere playing ability of the participants. If that was not the case hundreds would not flock at the I.F.L. ground from day to dav to witness mediocre football.

MNIMUM GATE CHARGES

There is another aspect of the question which needs to be thrashed out in a business like manner. It is the gate-charges. I am frankly of the opinion that they should be as low as possible —something like four annas per diem and Rs. 5 for the Season in the public stands and nine annas and Rs. 10 (members Rs. 7|8) respectively for the Members Stand.

To make the above proposal thoroughly successful, it is absolutely necessary that the Eastern side of the ground should be kept open. By enclosing the whole field the W.I.F.A. has practically driven away....hundreds of Indian and Anglo-Indian football-lovers from the Cooperage. Their only crime was that they could not afford to pay their high seasonal or daily charges. If they are allowed to see the uninteresting matches free of charge, they would necessarily pay to witness the interesting engagements just to avoid the crush, if for nothing else. At any rate the W.I.F.A. would do well to revive this old system at least for one or two seasons for trial.

SOME APPALLING FIGURES

Now I must refer to the Expenditure side of the statement of Accounts. It is worthy of note that the expenses are increasing as rapidly as the income. There are several items which can be judiciously curtailed without affecting the administration or reducing the convenience of players or members in any way. I would specially draw the attention of my readers to the following items of expenditure:—

	Rs.
General Expenses	2,3,72 0 0
Stationery & Printing	596 8 0
General Expenses under	
Association Football	2,246 8 0
Ground Expenses	6,160 8 3
Stationery & Printing	840 4 0
Travelling Expenses	14,544 13 0
Wages—Gates	3,938 4 0
Ground	5,076 10 7

A TIMELY WARNING

For a sporting association they look pretty fat indeed! There are several smaller items which can also be pruned without impairing the management of the game in the least. Unfortunately for Bombay's football, very few people seem to take any active interest in public affairs of this kind. Consequently, the "Old Brigade" carry on things just as they like. Not only the members of the W.I.F.A., but also the sporting public of Bombay owe a duty to themselves and the game. It is for them to take interest in the management of the association as well as the game on this side of India and to see that Indians have fair representation on it. Efficiency alone will not do. You must take count of its cost as well. The W.I.F.A. is gradually developing into a Military Moloch of India on a smaller scale.

STOP THE TAXATION

Before concluding this article I must draw the pointed attention of my readers to the Item of Rs. 2,235-0-0 under Hire of Ground on the Income side of the Account. This amount was drawn from the clubs and schools which held their Athletic Meets on the Cooperage during the "off season." It is common knowledge Athletic Meetings are not paying propositions by any means. In fact those who run them suffer heavily financially. For an association like the W.I.F.A. which is making a lot of money from football it is hardly fair to tax these poor institutions in any way. They ought to lend them a helping hand instead. It must be remembered that the W.I.F.A. have been put in charge of the ground for the whole year on the definite understanding that they would permit its use to others during the off season—or rather, when they are not using it themselves. It is in their own interests to keep the stands and the ground under condition throughout the year, as it is said to cost them less ultimately. I hope, therefore, the W.I.F.A. will make up their minds to charge only a nominal rent for such engagements from this year.

HAS THE GANGOTRI MOVED?

Study By The Geological Survey

The Gangotri, the sacred source of the holy Ganges is no longer in its old position.

This is the conclusion of the geologist.

Mr. J. B. Auden of the Geological Survey of India, who made a recent examination of the Gangotri Glacier in Tehri Garhwal State gives it as his opinion in a paper contributed on the subject to the Geological Survey Records that this Glacier, like many others in India, has retreated extensively within recent times, probably within the last century.

Systematic observations of Glaciers are now made in most glaciated regions of the world, and it is hoped eventually to be able to correlate glacial phenomena with climatic conditions. Though because of the short duration of the observations such correlation is at present seldom possible. it is believed that if glaciers are studied long enough, valuable information will be obtained for the study of climatic cycles.

It may be of interest to note that Gau Mukh the name given to the snout of the Gangotri glacier has for centuries been the object of pilgrimage of the devout Hindu.

FROM BEACONS TO BROADCASTS

Listeners to the Daventry transmissions will shortly hear a policeman describe how members of certain English police forces keep in touch with their headquarters by means of small wireless transmitters in the helmet. This example of the use of wireless in the war against crime is included in 'Communication by Telegraphy and Wireless', to be broadcast in the BBC series 'Lines on the Map'.

D. F. Aitken and E. J. Alway, who have devised this feature, have been faced with a vast amount of exciting material to draw upon. Flaring beacons that flung news of disaster or rejoicing from hill to hill...drums booming their message through the jungle...early, groping experiments with the electric telegraph, will all help to trace the history of man's conquest of time and space. The laying of the Atlantic cable by the 'Great Eastern' is a story in itself, and an impression of it will be included. Listeners will also hear something of the part wireless plays in the protection of the great pipeline that carries oil from Iraq to the coast of Palestine. The programme will be produced by John Pudney and Leslie Stokes.

Transmission 2, March 31, 11.15 p.m. G.M.T..

Transmission 3, March 27, 2.45 p.m. G.M.T.

A BABY AND AN AEROPLANE DID IT

(Continued From Page 12)

said, "Beloved, I must go to Bombay. Do not ask me now why. Trust me and we shall soon be happy."

She looked at him pleadingly, then she whispered, "I love you", and without another word, silently turned and swiftly walked out of the room.

There was but one train left leaving for Mangalore, where he would have to go aboard the steamer for Bombay. At the station, just a few minutes before the train left, Kitty came to see Laurie off. As the time drew nearer for departure, she began to sob gently.

Impulsively she said, "Must you go without me?"

Will you come with me, now, as you are, without even telling your people?"

"Yes", she whispered. "I love you. You will marry me at Mangalore".

Without another word, Laurie ran to the ticket office and came back with a ticket for her.

Thus these young lovers, impulsive and irresponsible, plunged into life together braving public opinion—perhaps, they never thought of that, but only their love-hunger for each other—and they went together, happy as two little children. The cruelty of the world, the horror of the tongue of scandal, never entered their happy hearts. It was only at Mangalore, they realised what they had done. Then Laurie took Kitty to his Aunt's house, told that romantic maiden aunt their love story, and the dear old lady helped them to get married before the steamer left the next day.

On the steamer a mother stood at the railing, on which she placed her little son about a year old, and as she turned to speak to some one the baby gave a kick and slipped over the rails. Kitty was standing next to the baby, and as he was going overboard, with wonderful presence of mind she grabbed hold of one leg, and stopped him falling. For a few seconds the baby dangled over the rails, when Laurie pulled him. The mother screamed. Then, trembling all over she grabbed the child to her bosom, sobbing hysterically. The father came and took away both mother and child. They were both broken up for the time being.

That evening both father and mother came to thank Kitty and Laurie. Soon they discovered the story and troubles of the newly married couple. They happened to be rich Bombay society people, and when they found out Laurie was an artist, immediately they gave him his first commission for a portrait. He was to paint all three of them, father, mother and child. He did his work so well, that they not only paid him handsomely but introduced him to millionaire friends, told them the romantic story of the couple and obtained for Laurie many orders for portraits. He was full of work and his pockets filled quickly, and before six weeks were over they had sufficient money to pay off the debt of Laurie's father.

There was only one picture to finish before they could go back to Ullal, and he expected to finish it in time. But, the business man whose portrait he was painting was called away from town on some matter of importance. He could not leave before the portrait was finished. The days passed. He was getting more and more impatient. At last the business man arrived, just too late for Laurie to catch the steamer back to Mangalore. Feverishly he worked on the portrait, hoping to reach in time at least by train.

But, other delays came. He was frantic. At last the picture was finished. It was too late. The auction of his father's factory was to take place next day. He was in tears. The business man asked him what was the matter. Laurie told him the story. The business man was touched and told him he would manage everything for him and he asked the latter to go home and get ready to start. Quickly the business man motored out to the aerodrome at Juhu, and chartered an aeroplane to start early next morning. Then he informed Laurie and Kitty of what he had done. Next morning by sunrise, Kitty, Laurie and the businessman were seated in the aeroplane flying to Ullal.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they reached Ullal. The factory was under the hammer. People were jeering at old Mr. Vaz and laughing at his tale of his son's fortune. Just then Kitty ran to the auction place, holding up a bundle of notes in her hand—and the auction was stopped. The honour of the Vaz family was saved——by Kitty and the falling baby.

(THE END)

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DATTA MAKARDHWAJ VATI NO. 5:—It preserves youth and removes debility in old age. Strengthens all the vital organs and rejuvenates. Price 3 pills Re. 1.

KIRAN JAWANI:—A general tonic to impart vigour to the whole body and make it healthy. Price 100 pills Rs. 4, 24 pills Re. 1.

AKSIR NO. 15:—The Makardhwaj well known in Ayurveda. It is unique as a tonic picks up a collapsing person. It brings youthful energy and brilliance to the withered body. Price Rs. 50 per tola, special quality Rs. 100 per tola.

AKSIR NO. 11:—Specific for heart and brain, Stimulates a sinking heart. Price for 64 pills Rs. 10, 4 pills As. 10.

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AKSIR NO. 31:—(Chandraprabha Vati.) An Ayurvedic preparation. A remedy for all urinary diseases, passing of phosphates, urates albumen, etc. Price Re. 1 for 32 pills, sample As. 4.

AKSIR NO. 33:—(Yograj Guggal) Prepared according to Ayurveda. A unique cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, etc., and a general tonic for the body. Price Rs. 4 for 64 pills, sample As. 8, 1st quality Rs. 3 for 32 pills.

SEX TONICS

AKSIR NO. 1:—Aphrodisiac and tonic for Impotency. Also beneficial for neuralgic disorders. Price 64 pills Rs. 4, 8 pills As. 8.

AKSIR NO. 10:—A tonic for impotence. Price for 64 pills Rs. 2. Special quality with Kasturi is super-efficacious. Invigorates the body. Price for 64 pills is Rs. 4, sample As. 8.

AKSIR NO. 20:—A good tonic, imparts energy and builds the constitution. Preserves youth upto old age. Price for 32 pills Rs. 2 1st quality 32 pills Rs. 6, 8 pills Rs. 1-8-0.

AKSIR No. 50:—A good elixir for rich folk. King of Aphrodisiacs, a specific cure for sexual debility. Price 30 pills Rs. 14, 8 pills Rs. 4.

AKSIR NO. 71:—Infuses vigour and energy into the system. Price 4 drams Rs. 4, 2 drams Rs. 2.

DATTA MAKARDHWAJ VATI NO. 3:—A general tonic, aphrodisiac and retentive as well. Price for 16 pills Rs. 8, 4 pills Rs. 2.

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We have already published the decisions of the Headquarters' Council of the All-India Boy Scouts Association which was convened at Delhi last month. The resolutions mainly desired that the word 'King-Emperor' should remain in the Pledge and that the National Constitution should only refer to the Boy Scouts, thus leaving the Girl Guides to their fate—under the domination of the old Imperialist Association.

The sub-committee appointed by the Allahabad Conference will be the fitting body to give a proper reply to such amazing demands of the Headquarters' Council.

Meanwhile the Bombay Provincial B. P. Association, which is an autonomous unit, took some most important decisions which will perhaps influence the history of the Scout Movement in the future. The Provincial Council of the Bombay Association met on the 20th February and is said to have reached decisions which in the first place uphold the verdict of the Allahabad Conference. In the second place the Council has decided to draft its own constitution thereby declaring that it will have nothing to do with the Indian Headquarters and the Headquarters' Council if the Allahabad decision is not adhered to.

Since the Madras Association is now already an independent and autonomous unit this is the second major association which has decided to strike a most convincing hammer blow at the root of the B. P. Association in India. The decision of the Bombay Association ought to convince the Headquarters' Council that in attempting to meddle in the affairs of the autonomous Provincial Associations with the help of reactionary foreigners and representatives of mediaeval Indian States it is actually digging the grave of its own existence. There is no doubt that every self-respecting, progressive and national minded Provincial Association will now follow the splendid lead given by Bombay in a most decided manner.

The Bombay Provincial Association deserves the thanks of every patriotic Indian Scout for the bold and fearless stand it has consistently taken up since the memorable days of the insult heard by Lord Baden-Powell on Indian Scouting. And the splendid lead is mainly due to Sir C. V. Mehta, the Vice-President of the Provincial Council, and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, the Provincial Commissioner for Bombay Presidency, helped by the decision of H. E. the Governor to refuse to become the Chief Scout of the Presidency.

Sir Chunilal Mehta has interested himself in the affairs of the Presidency Scout Movement—nay in the affairs of the Indian Scout Movement in general—for more than a decade. From that time, since he presented the Scout Hut to Bombay Scouts, he has taken a keen and genuine interest in the affairs of the movement. But the greatest part that he has played in the cause of unity will perhaps not be known. It must be said that the decisions of the last Triennial Conference radically to alter the present movement and to attend the All-India Round Table Conference at Allahabad was mainly taken due to the influence of his personality and patriotism. In this venture he was no doubt supported by the Nawab of Chhatari who is unfortunately now placed in a most awkward situation by his white colleagues. Whilst the influence of Sir Chunilal was most important the credit of the bold stand of Bombay Presidency goes equally to young Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy who, understanding the minds and hearts of the young at the present day, demanded that the whole movement be radically altered to suit the existing circumstances. In many cases his plain and outspoken frankness and the candid expression of his advanced views must have caused some heart-burning in those reactionary elements which always sought to thrive when the soil was made congenial by a reactionary Government in power.

The decision of the Bombay Association on the 20th was not unanimous. Dewan Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram, so well-known to Surat, took up the cudgels most firmly on behalf of a discredited and lost cause supported by Mr. Gulamli Merchant from the Bombay Suburban Association and Mr. K. B. Godrej from the Bombay Local Association. We can understand the position of Mr. Godrej who has not called his Association meeting since the last occasion when perhaps he could find out which may the wind was blowing. But the position of Mr Gulamali Merchant is different. He has given a vote directly against the wishes of his Association. We should like to know whether the Secretary of the Suburban Association ever cared to call a meeting after the Allahabad Conference. Dr. Dordi, the Assistant District Commissioner of the Suburban District, is as much responsible for the "volte-face" of Mr. Gulamali Merchant. A member of the Association the other day frankly told me that whatever may be the personal view of Mr. Gulamali, in the Provincial Association he must voice the feeling of the Suburban Association. If the national viewpoint of the Suburban Association is not palatable to his views, it will be graceful for him to resign. A meeting of the Suburban Association must be immediately summoned to discuss why Mr. Gulamali voted against the majority of the Provincial Council.

It is most surprising to note that resolutions fundamentally dealing with the very basis of the Scout Movement in India were taken at Allahabad and those resolutions were made broadcast, still these representatives of the Local Associations did not care and perhaps dare to call a meeting of their Association for a clear mandate on the situation. And therefore the Bombay Local Association and the Suburban Association must be held responsible for the views that were aired by the accredited representatives on behalf of the Associations at the Provincial Council meeting when they voted against men like Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy. We can well respect the personal opinions of men like the Dewan Bahadur, Mr. Gulamali Merchant and Mr. Godrej but it is something different when they talk as representatives of Associations which have surely a large number of members who can be depended upon to maintain the honour and self-respect of their particular Association. Anyway the decision is taken and it is a splendid lead worthy of acceptance by all Provincial Associations and we earnestly hope that Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy will continue to bring about a unity on an honourable basis which will inspire thousands of Indian boys to come forward and take the training for the service of their Motherland. In this noble effort on their part they will have behind them the entire support of public opinion, all national Associations and most surely the Governments of the various Provinces.

* * *

THE HEADQUARTERS' COUNCIL.

Now that it appears that the decision of the Headquarters' Council is not approved by the Provincial Associations because of its reactionary character of the resolutions fundamental issues arise. The Seva Samiti invited the Headquarters' Council to the Allahabad Conference. But it yet remains to be decided what constitutional authority this body has to decide any issue offhand on behalf of thousands of Scouts all over India. At present the Headquarters' Council is constituted by the Nawab of Chhatari Mr. G. T. J. Thaddeur, the paid General Secretary of the All-India Association, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Douglas Young, Mr. G. Small, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. Vivian Bose, Mr. K. P. Dey, Mr. Shri Ram, Mr. F. S. Young, Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Prof. V. S. Ghurye, Mr K. P. Naidu, the Raja of Dhenkanel.

The present Headquarters' Council is a product of the Triennial Conference which met at Delhi last November. The Triennial Conference actually was created by the magic wand of the heaven-born Imperial Headquarters in London with which now the Indian Headquarters has nothing to do. It was brought into being by the white autocrats in London without consulting the various constituting Associations which were ruled under the joint authority of the Imperial and the Indian Headquarters. The first Triennial Conference met in 1934 under this rule which emerged out of the fertile brains of the London autocrats. It was constituted of three representatives from every Province and Indian State irrespective of the strength of membership and, therefore, an equal number of representatives were sent by 39 Indian States and 19 British Provinces. Having established the rule of Indian Princes over Indian Scouts this preposterous body began to rule the destiny of the Indian Scout Movement. Voices of protest were immediately raised by almost all British Provinces but they fell on deaf ears of the Imperial Headquarters. Even this reactionary body decided to appoint an Indian Chief Commissioner for India and three Deputy Indian Commissioners and an Indian General Secretary who are to be helped by a Headquarters' Council which was to be authorised to summon the next Triennial Conference. After the first Triennial Conference dispersed its entire power and control was assumed by Mr. Hogg who styled himself as Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner for India, though no such dignitary was mentioned in the constitution. And therefore from 1934—1937 the entire Indian Scout Movement was controlled by Mr. Hogg, who being the paid Provincial Secretary of the Punjab also took under his control the entire Indian Headquarters and the official Scout Gazette. This position created by Mr. Hogg for himself received a rude shock when the whole Scout Movement fell into the melting pot as the result of the insult of Lord Baden-Powell. Exactly three years had passed since the first Triennial Conference. The resolutions of the first Triennial Conference had been consigned to the waste paper basket, the Deputy Commissioners were not appointed and the Headquarters' Council which alone had the right to summon the second Triennial Conference did not exist. Thus the second Triennial Conference was apparently unconstitutionally convened by the Deputy Chief Commissioner, an authority which had no constitutional existence. The Madras Association refused to have anything to do with the second Triennial Conference and other Associations attended under protest. It is the second unconstitutional Triennial Conference which established the present Headquarters' Council which took upon itself the power to decide the future destiny of Indian Scouting. Knowing its weak constitutional position, knowing that its undemocratic composition will be unacceptable to the vast Indian public,

(Continued On Page 39.)

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Winter help for the workless in Poland. M. Roman, Minister for Industry and Commerce, collecting contributions in the streets of Warsaw. He is seen auctioning a carpet.

Several of the new streamline passenger trains on the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern roads are almost a quarter of a mile in length. A passenger in the rear observation car desiring to order something from the diner or club car at the front of the train, picks up the nearest phone, dials the diner and gives the order. It saves a great deal of time and a lot of walking.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 38.)

the Headquarters' Council with a sense of responsibility ought to have moved with caution, and prudence. Instead it is more revealed that the Headquarters' Council took decisions on the Allahabad Conference without even consulting the autonomous Provincial Association, especially Bombay. It is no surprise therefore that its authority is now rightly challenged and Provincial Associations even neglect to remember the existence of this august body.

It is by its own hands that the Headquarters' Council has undermined its position and its power and there is no reason its decisions ought to be even considered by autonomous Provinces when they decide the future destiny of the Scout Movement.

Bombay has thus given a splendid lead. It has with uncompromising courage declared its supreme authority to decide its own destiny and thus maintained the dignity and honour of Scouting in this Presidency

* * *

CHHATARI MUST RESIGN.

The Headquarters' Council in its resolution has declared: "The Council has already approved the idea of a United Boy Scouts Association in India at the previous meeting on the 17th November, 1937, and welcome the co-operation of the Allahabad Conference. While the Council is in general agreement with most of the recommendations of the Allahabad Conference it feels strongly that the unity aimed at can only be achieved if the fundamental principles of Scouting are kept strictly in view and in particular if the Scout Promise is retained unchanged. The Council is unable to discover any justification for the omission of the phrase 'King-Emperor' from the Promise and is therefore unable to approve of the recommendation to the contrary made at the Allahabad Conference. It ought not to be forgotten that, among others, the Ministers and other members of legislative bodies and high servants of the Crown take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Council, therefore, is unable to appreciate why there should be any objection if the boys of India, to whom the personal aspect of Kingship is more easily intelligible than a constitutional abstraction, promise to 'do their duty' to His Majesty the King-Emperor."

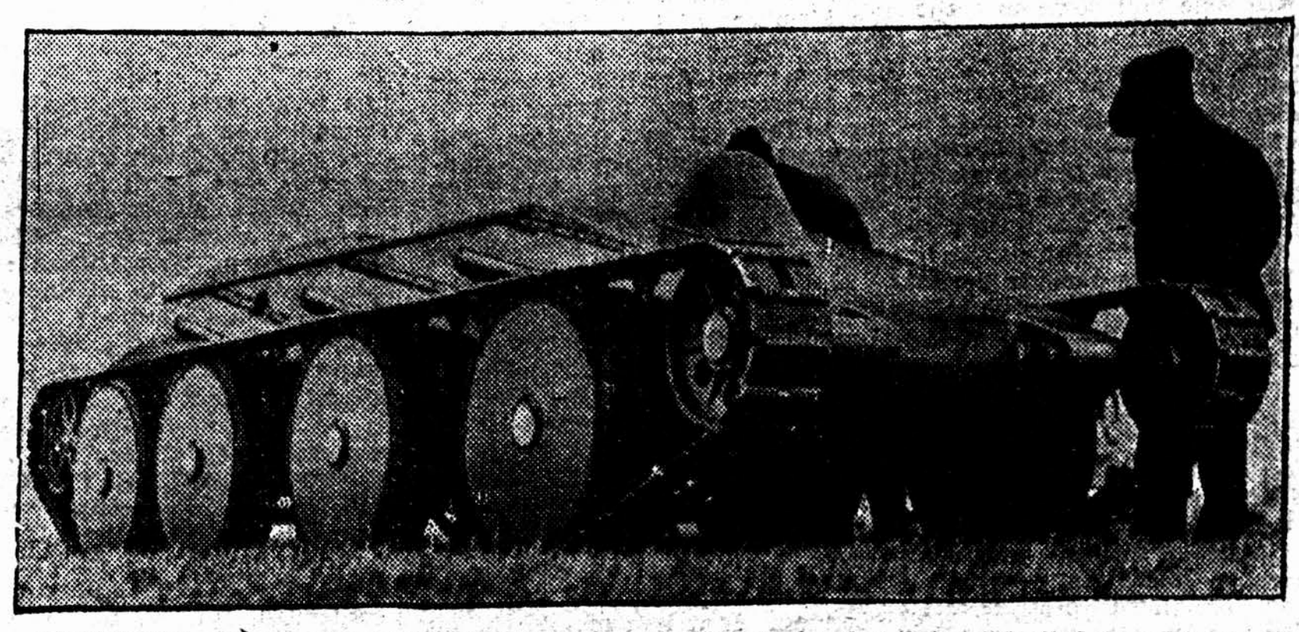
It is evident from this resolution that in the opinion of the Headquarters' Council and their own accredited representatives of the Allahabad Conference and that too the highest dignitary in the Scout world and the genial Mr. Thaddaeus with his vast experience in the Scout Movement forgot to uphold the principle of the Scout Movement (as known and experienced by Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg) at the last Allahabad Conference. It is amazing that the Headquarters' Council should have allowed such open condemnation of the action of their representatives at the Allahabad Conference. I vividly remember the scene in the vast Conference hall when amidst pin-drop silence the representatives of the Seva Samiti and the I.N.S.A. individually agreed to the acceptance of the compromise in the cause of unity. The silence was broken by loud and continuous applause from the more than hundred true accredited representatives of Indian Scouts who had gathered at that momentous Conference. I cannot forget the broad smile that flickered across the face of the Nawab of Chhatari and the loud applause he gave by thumping the table when the decisons were announced. He knew that the signal triumph in the cause of unity was his personal triumph because it was his earnest desire for peace, his wholeheartedly and sincere co-operation and his wisdom and his forbearance that had made unity possible. And his joy was echoed in the applause of the representatives of the B. P. Association of U.P., Bombay and Bihar. And now that unique achievement must be marred by the Headquarters' Council.

* * *

THE FUTURE IS CLEAR.

The Headquarters' Council in welcome to its own decisions. If it is destined that the tottering structure of the Imperial Scout Movement must crumble and fall in the Provinces before the invincible might of public opinion the destiny cannot be averted. Brought about as it is by their own actions the Seva Samiti must immediately summon the sub-committee at Allahabad and take action on the decisions of the various Associations. Let those who desire unity follow the decision of the Bombay B.P. Association that a national movement be immediately established by those who are prepared to accept the pledge for God and Country. Easter must see a great gathering of all true representatives of the Indian Scout Movement who will solemnly lay the foundation of the National Scout Movement.

76 Miles an Hour in a Four-Foot Tank



STANDING only four feet high and powered by a 430-horsepower Curtis-Wright aircraft engine, the sleek-looking tank photographed above was clocked at 76 miles an hour during recent tests at the Westfield, N. J., airport. The tank, designed by J. Walter Christie, carries four men and a field gun. When under fire it is controlled from the small, streamlined conning tower at the front.

The tank is to be subjected to military tests under practical war conditions of attack and defense with a view to its adoption as a new artillery unit of the U. S. Army.

The wife of a prominent citizen was out for a walk and got caught in a heavy shower.

Entering a nearby shop for shelter, she made several purchases, and happened to remark to the young woman assistant that the shop seemed very quiet for what should be a busy day.

"Yes, that is so," replied the assistant. And, looking out of the window, she added, "But what respectable person would venture out on a day like this?"

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THE BENEVOLENT AND THE LAWLESS

They Have Eyes, But They See Not At Geneva; They Have Ears, But They Hear Not

(By Ellen Horup)

The League of Nations was originally devised as a sort of Supreme Court, to prevent wars and to appoint arbitration courts for this purpose. The smaller countries were thus to feel secure from invasion, and sanctions were to be applied against any invader who would not submit to the award of the court. That is how it is laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The main aim of the League, however, has changed altogether in the course of time. That was clear in the Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia. Although it was really a war between England and the U. S. A., fought for oil—that is, a war between the capitalist interests of the Standard Oil and the Royal Dutch—the League of Nations called it "an internal quarrel", in which one could unfortunately not interfere as no declaration of war had been made. This declaration of war was made only in 1932, after the war had been going on 4 years. But even that could not move Geneva to any action. Four more years passed before the two countries, or rather the two oil companies, made peace.

The first Sino-Japanese War—in which the Japanese learned that they got on much better without declaring war—Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia, the events in Spain, and the second Sino-Japanese War show more and more clearly that the task of the League of Nations is quite different from the one laid down in the Covenant.

The Powers have never seriously considered that the purpose of the League of Nations was to prevent war. They all know that the land they conquered by the sword will sooner or later force them to take up the sword again, if they want to keep it. Unfortunately, Lord Cecil and his pacifists do not know that. They still go on talking of peace on the basis of the status quo.

PLACE IN SUN.

Everyone else realises that a Power demands its "place in the sun" as soon as it has laid in a sufficient supply of war material—or to put it more exactly: a Power aims at the raw materials it lacks, at territorial expansion and at enhanced prestige. He who has many cannon, soon has many friends, and so easily obtains the silent or open approval of the others for an attack upon a weaker country. The real purpose of the League of Nations is therefore to find ways and means of satisfying warlike Powers without however affecting the interests of the other great Powers too much. The weaker country is delivered up pitilessly to the aggressor, and the League of Nations proclaims at the same time that the slightest aid offered to the country invaded would certainly lead to a European war. To avoid this the League of Nations takes the aggressor under its sheltering wing, and allows one people after another to be massacred. They call that "localising the war".

It is customary for the very Power that breaks the Covenant to call itself the injured party. They demonstrate by leaving the League of Nations with great tumult and banging the door behind them. One of the next important jobs of the League is then to appease the injured Power again. It must see, further, that other countries do not leave too, and that those that have left condescend to enter again, and resume their place in the Supreme Court of Nations. To this end no effort is spared. Invitations are sent again and again. In every possible way they try to induce those Powers to return. It does not matter what laws they have broken, the benevolent Powers seem to overlook it altogether, although the lawless trumpet their deeds to the whole world. Whatever they may say the benevolent pretend to believe it, though the lawless said the very opposite before and will go back on their position again to-morrow. To gain the co-operation of the lawless the Spanish conflict was discussed outside the League of Nations. To please them the Pirate Conference was transferred to Nyon.

NEW VOCABULARY.

In their honour a new League of Nations vocabulary has been created, very different from that in general use. Although it is not authorised for use in schools, and is not particularly easy to understand, it can with a little practice be successfully used by everyone. Among the Powers "non-intervention", for instance, means: intervention in the interests of the aggressor, or in one's own interest. In no single case has the League of Nations intervened in the interests of the country invaded, as the Covenant prescribes.

In the first Sino-Japanese War "non-intervention" meant that the Members of the League sent war materials not only to the country invaded, which relying on the Covenant had not armed, but also to the aggressor, who was well prepared and had plenty of armaments. All the same, Japan left the League of Nations feeling hurt because Manchukuo was not recognised.

In Mussolini's predatory war the League of Nations intervened—in the interests of the British Empire in Ethiopia and in the Mediterranean. But the Stresa-Front was strong enough to prevent the oil sanctions which would have stopped Mussolini and would have saved the people of Ethiopia.

The Non-Intervention Committee in the Spanish conflict met in London. If it had met in the city of the League of Nations they would have to do without the presence of the two countries which had planned and supported the revolt against the Spanish Government: Germany, which had left the League of Nations feeling aggrieved, and Italy, equally aggrieved and not wanting to meet Ethiopia. It is very strange that as Paris is said to have initiated this suggestion of a Non-Intervention Committee, that the Committee did not meet in Paris. That it met in London shows where the "initiative" of France really comes from and that London had so much at stake in "non-intervention" that she wished to have the control of it in her own country.

From this London Committee the Powers have for 14 months directed intervention in favour of the rebels—with the approval of Hitler and Mussolini. At no time did they intend to prevent intervention by a real undertaking that would have decided the whole struggle in the course of a few months. Mossolini made use of England's Gentlemen's Agreement with Italy to send the first 30,000 men to Spain Thus, as Guiglielmo Ferrero points out, the favourable moment was lost. Had they let Mussolini know that this transport would have the same consequences as, let us say, a landing of 30,000 men at Malta, he would never have done it.

THE "VOLUNTEERS."

Then there is the expression "volunteer", which seems to have unsuspected depths in the diplomat's philology. The examples for its application already fill several columns of the new vocabulary. The benevolent have accepted this word in the meaning of "regular troops". That is what Mussolini and Hitler insisted on. Misunderstandings and complications have not, however, been entirely avoided. At Guadaljara, according to the Italian press, there were no Italian troops, or else the defeat was merely a fiction of the English press. Italian soldiers cannot lose a battle. As, however, they had to admit this defeat, as well as the presence of Italian soldiers, they had to be volunteers, of course. At Santander the Italians won. This time it was not volunteers, but regular troops, one could see them photographed with their generals on Spanish territory in Italian uniforms. There was also an exchange of the telegrams between Mussolini and his generals, between Franco and the Duce. Here the Non-Intervention Committee found it hard to keep up.

Mussolini knows how to juggle with words. If he sends his Italians to Franco, they are trained regiments, as a reward he expects military favours and raw materials that he needs at all costs. But when he discusses in London the withdrawal of all foreign troops, then they are suddenly volunteers, to whom he can give no orders whatever. If the Italians lose a battle they are volunteers, if they win then one speaks of troops. In London they are volunteers, in Italy "Franco's victory is our victory".

THE CONTROL PLAN.

Then the word "control" has acquired a new meaning. It does not now imply two parties, one that controls and another that is controlled. In the League of Nations both parties are considered as one, consisting of one and the same person.

When the London Committee could no longer blind itself to the armaments sent to the rebels by its lawless members, they started a new system of control, the lawbreakers, sitting in the Non-Intervention Committee, were entrusted with the task of controlling the lawbreakers who sent troops, aviator, aeroplanes and armaments to Spain. A sort of "self-control", it might be called.

And that turned out all wrong. German control ship, lying outside the zone allotted to it, was bombed by Government airmen, whom it had first attacked. The German Government was beside itself and the benevolent sent telegrams of condolence on the spot. German guns and airbombers thereupon massacred the civil population of the unfortified town of Almeria.

That was reprisal, "a just punishment", for the Spanish Government, it had been so presumptuous as to attack a warship belonging to an enemy Power, a Power that had been helping the rebels for a whole year, and had massacred the fugitive from Guernica with machine guns from their aeroplanes. But in the case of Guernica, as well as in the case of Almeria, the benevolent forgot to express their sympathy with the Spanish Government.

On 15th and 18th June, there was the mysterious torpedoing of the German cruiser "Leipzig." The French Professor of International Law, George Scelle, in the Depeche de Toulouse, compares this event with the Reichstag Fire, and is of opinion that it was rather the Non-Intervention Committee that was torpedoed. As the other Control Powers did not wish to take part in a joint demonstration against the Valencia Government and in a confiscation of their submarines, the two badly treated brothers-in-arms retired from the Control. England and France undertook to carry on alone. Germany and Italy demanded, however, that the maritime control should be abandoned altogether and that both Spanish Parties should be granted belligerent rights. If this demand had been granted Franco, with the aid of his allies, would have been able to blockade the coast on the Government side and starve out its inhabitants.

England and France therefore imposed a condition, that the volunteers should leave Spain. They could not, however, agree which was to be the first and which the second step. "As long as Franco can maintain his position only with the aid of considerable Fascist reinforcements," observes the "Manchester Guardian," "he has no right to be recognised as a belligerent. Accordingly the first move should be the withdrawal of the volunteers. The Fascist powers, however, demanded first recognition, thus keeping to the word of Mussolini: "Not one volunteer shall leave Spain till victory is won."

EDEN'S RACE.

They therefore practised "marking time" till the moment when the idea came to astute Mr. Eden to arrange for a race between three Sub-Committees. One of these was to find a new form of naval control, another to attend to the "volunteers", and the third to deal finally with the question of granting belligerent rights. But France objected that the second Sub-Committee would be sabotaged by the Fascist Powers and that then the granting of belligerent rights would come first.

How did the comedy go on? Were Committees appointed? Did the race begin, or was not the candidate for the Peace Prize, the patient Mr. Eden, still waiting with the flag in his hand to give them the signal to start, while Franco and his accomplices had long since instituted the blockade and begun the war in the Mediterranean?

Here, too, one had to consult the new dictionary. There we discover a glorious word from the vanished days of adventure and daring. Submarines which, without declaring war, ignored Maritime Law, International Law, the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the Washington Convention, and in the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to the Dardanelles torpedoed and sank merchantmen of neutrals with no consideration of their crews, were Christened by the benevolent—"Pirates". According to Maritime Law, this word means seaovers, who with their own private ships hunt merchant vessels and their freight. When submarines, which neither belong to private individuals nor hunt for booty, are still called pirates, this is for the same reason that 100,000 Italian regular troops are described as "volunteers".

Relying on non-intervention, the Fascist submarines and aeroplanes now played about happily in the Mediterranean. Pretending to fight against Communism, they attacked, torpedoed and sank, in August alone, 31 English, French, Greek, Jugo-Slavian and Danish ships On 10th August the rebels boarded a French vessel and arrested three Spaniards. The same day they stole two Spanish ships in the Belgian harbour of Ostende.

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The Benevolent And The Lawless

(Continued From Page 40)

The "unknown" pirates did not worry about extraterritorial law, on land or sea. On the 31st a Russian ship was torpedoed and sunk on the way from Liverpool to Port Said. When the Soviet made a protest in Rome, a wave of indignation rose, not against the Italians who had infringed the law, but—against the Soviets, who with proofs in their hands, had denounced those who had done it. That was tactless. All the more so as the benevolent had transferred the discussion about the pirates from Geneva in order to appease Mussolini.

SURRENDER TO MUSSOLINI.

It is a delusion under which the Powers are labouring and for which the invaded countries will have to pay dearly, that Mussolini should be treated so gently. That was shown clearly at Nyon. Mussolini did not put in an appearance, but it is said that the English Admiralty was there, and demanded that an agreement be signed before the end of the week. The request was granted too. And when the English Fleet, that was under way, reached the Mediterranean with the French Fleet, Mussolini became still more accommodating. He was prepared now to allow his warships to take part in hunting his own submarine . On condition, of course, that he should be on a morally equal footing with England and France. The agreement ended only in stopping submarine and aeroplane attacks on ships of neutral Powers. The ships of the Spanish Government may still be torpedoed by the lawless with impunity, while the benevolent prevent the lawful Government from getting arms.

What happened in the League of Nations' Assembly that met on 13th September was not, of course, very different from what had happened outside Geneva. It was the same benevolent Powers who met at the Non-Intervention Committee, in the Pirate Conference of Nyon, in the Council of the League of Nations and in the Sixth (Political) Committee. The discussion turned there, as everywhere, only about words.

The task of the Sixth Commission was to give the word "volunteer" back its original meaning and to avoid the word "aggressor". The troops in Spain were now to be called by their right name: "veritable foreign army corps, which implies foreign intervention in Spain." In the Drafting Committee the British delegate, Mr. Elliot, fought with weapons that are characteristic of English politicians and—Cuttle fish. He tried to darken the water to make the expressions ambiguous and the meaning vague, so that the real volunteers on the Government side might be defined equally as the "veritable foreign army corps". But that did not succeed.

It was Mr. Elliot, too, who opposed most vehemently the word "aggressor". After he had once acknowledged the existence of foreign army corps one would think he only needed a little logic to come to the definition of "aggressor". But according to Mr. Elliot it is not the presence of the foreign army corps that calls for the application of Art. 16 and sanctions—it is the word "aggressor" in the resolution of the Sixth Commission. This was then not accepted by the Assembly, as Mr. Elliot knew the whole time it would not be. So he could defend it like a lion without the least risk and so save England's honour. Portugal and Albania were there, of course, to vote the resolution down

As for Spain, the only result of all these Committees, Commissions, Assemblies and Council meetings was that the control ships were removed from the Spanish Coast and patrolled further away. The Mediterranean is for England, as Mr. Eden says, no trade route, but the route itself.

BETRAYAL OF CHINA.

The question of China was discussed in the Committee of Twenty-Three, which had dealt with the Sino-Japanese War in 1933, and to which the U.S.A. also belonged. On 27th September Wellington Koo represented China's position before this Committee. He stated that Japan's methods of warfare had been getting worse and worse since 1933. "After China had been informed that a mass slaughter of the Chinese non-combatants was being planned, Japanese aviators threw bombs on Nanking, Canton and 16 to 17 other towns, killing 10,000 innocent men, women and children within a few days." Wellington Koo thought that still more terrible methods would be applied in future. The Japanese had already begun to accuse the Chinese of using poison gas—a sure sign they were thinking of doing so themselves.

Calmly and with dignity the Chinese delegate appealed to the League of Nations: "If the League of Nations cannot defend right against might, it can at least point out to the world the guilty party. If it cannot put a stop to the invasion it can at least give it its right name. If it cannot defend international law and the principles of the Covenant, it can at least show it it has not given them up."

On the same day Alvarez del Vayo spoke in the Sixth Commission. He proposed that the fact of Italy's and Germany's attack upon Spain should be established and further that the League of Nations should try and find some way of putting a stop to it as soon as possible. That the Spanish Government should be given normal facilities for procuring munitions. And that, finally, the non-Spanish combatants should be withdrawn from the country and the measures of security in the Mediterranean should include Spain as well. "After what I have said and after the complacent cynicism of the aggressors, who stand self-accused, the word "aggression" is engraved in huge, indelible letters on the walls of the Assembly."

In Spain there are now, as before the 99th Council meeting, no "veritable foreign army corps", but only "volunteers", no foreign intervention but only "unknown pirates". Non-Intervention prevents the Spanish Government, now as before, from buying arms. But the Council has achieved one result: the benevolent have succeeded in making Mussolini take part in a new conference that will give the lawless time to get to the rebels before winter sets in new reinforcements and bombing 'planes for the last decisive attack on Madrid.

How very unexacting they have become, those attacked, illtreated victims, deprived of their rights, who go to Geneva to the Wailing Wall of the benevolent and the lawless! They demand nothing, they expect nothing, and get nothing. They call attention to Arts 10, 11, 23 and 25. But neither Del Vayo nor Wellington Koo mentioned Art. 16, which makes it the duty of Members of the League of Nations to apply economic and, if need be, military sanctions against the aggressor.

For in the League of Nations there is no aggressor and no war There they have eyes, but they see not. They have ears, but they hear not. The Wailing Wall in Geneva is deaf and blind, like that of the Jews in Jerusalem. The Jews have been standing there now nearly 2,000 years. How long will the others stand before the one in Geneva?

NOVEL DIVORCE SUIT

"Hardship And Depravity" Clause To Be Invoked

Robert Paul Harley, who figured in the sensational Mayfair jewel robbery and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and two years' hard labour (concurrent) with 20 strokes of the "cat," will shortly play a central part in

Robert Harley

Mrs. Harley

a divorce action that will be the first of its kind to be heard in the English law courts.

The "hardship and depravity" clause of the Matrimonial Clauses Act, 1937, is to be invoked by Mrs. Freda Harley, a Bexhill woman, who will sue for divorce, although the marriage, which took place in 1936, has not been in existence for three years.

The Act states that an application for divorce in the case of a marriage of less than three years duration may be brought if the case is one of "exceptional hardship suffered by the petitioner or one of exceptional depravity on the part of the respondent.

Since the inception of the Act no other petitioner has called upon this section.

The solicitors for the petition must issue an originating summons applying for leave to petition for divorce and serve an affidavit on the respondent's solicitors

Mrs. Harley's solicitors have fulfilled these provisions, and an affidavit has been served on Messrs. Emanuel Garber and Co., of London, solicitors for Harley.

TO BE DEFENDED.

Messrs. Garber have now 14 days to enter their answer.

The case will be defended.

Harley married Miss Freda Margaret Wightwick, the 25-years-old daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Milner Wightwick, of the Indian Political Department, 18 months ago.

There is one child of the marriage.

MENDING A HORSE'S BROKEN LEG

The sudden death of Princess Jewel, a five-year-old filly owned by Harry Boediger, of Eagleville, near Norris-town, Pa., has left unsettled the problem of whether or not modern surgery is able to mend a horse's broken leg.

The filly fell and sustained a bad fracture of the right foreleg last month. It is the general practice in such circumstances to

destroy the animal immediately. There are two reasons for this: the first is humanitarian and the second is based on the old assumption that the fractured leg bones of a full-grown horse never will knit strongly enough to stand any strain.

Dr. Otto Stader, of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, who has made quite a record by setting and mending the broken legs of more than 200 dogs, cats and other small animals, believed it might be possible to save Princess Jewel by a bone-setting and riveting operation. He placed a white cotton stocking around the broken leg and then drove four steel pins, two above and two below the break, into the bones. The pins were connected by steel bars to which were attached an adjustable superstructure that enabled Dr. Stader to set the bones and secure them in place.

The accompanying X-ray photo shows the fracture in the filly's leg and the bone-setting apparatus holding the break closed. The other photo was taken a few days after the operation when the animal was able to stand. Dr. Stader believed the operation would be a success but gangrene developed in the damaged tissues and muscles about the fracture with fatal results. Dr. Stader said the filly was able to put weight on the injured leg a few days after the operation and apparently was on the road to recovery when gangrene set in.

A "private" nest box for hens, with a door that automatically closes after the hen steps inside and which automatically opens to permit it to leave the box on arising from the nest, won a patent for Oscar H. Huseby of Waco, Texas,. A lever operated by the shifting weight of the hen opens and closes the door.

THE COMMUNAL STRIFE IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 7.)

refusing to exploit them, or even hurting their religious feelings. Finally, the day came when the Muslim masses began to persuade the local Muslim chieftains and merchants to come to an understanding, all the surtaxes were to be abolished in Kansu; all debts on agriculture were cancelled; assurance for protection of Muslim culture was given; religious freedom was guaranteed; neucleus of an anti-Japanese, anti-Imperialist army was created. This was the agreement, and I am glad to say it was observed to the last letter. Why don't you Indians do the same, approach the masses of Muslims and Hindus, grant them complete freedom of faith and unite them in an anti-Imperialist front? I think the mistake you do is, that you try to make pacts between the leaders, and not among the people who really matter."

And I think the old missionary was right.

Minority Problem In Czechoslovakia

There is an Austrian young lady, who nowadays lives in Prague, who confronted me with the Communal question when I was on a visit to Czechoslovakia. She does the translation of my literary work in German and Czechoslovakian, and knows the subject of India pretty well. "How are you going to solve the Hindu-Muslim question in India?" she asked me frankly. I numbled my answer, which was slightly perplexing, and which did not satisfy her in the least. "You see, the Muslims say that we Hindus can overwhelm them with our numbers. They want an effective voice in the Government. It is a sin that we Hindus are a majority community." I said. "Isn't it ridiculous"! my friend assured me. "Of course, you Hindus are a majority community, and it simply cannot be helped. After all in a bus, or a train, as much as in Government services or administration, the majority community is bound to have a majority of numbers. The fault is with mathematics which has made majority bigger than the minority."

"We Germans," she continued, "are a minority in Czechoslovakia. To tell you the truth we were quite contented with our lot in this country. There was no Czek-German quarrel before the Nazis came into power in Germany. And now we have that quarrel. But all of us know that its origin lies in Germany, among the Nazis. It is third party, Hitler and his satellites, who are the cause of this disunity. If you were to nullify the influence of the third party, as we Germans need to do here, there will be no cause for a strife."

What answer could I give this Austrian woman who knew the problem from so intimate a knowledge?

An English Civilian's View

A clearer explanation of the Communal question was given to me by an Englishman, a retired Civil Servant, whose knowledge of India was in many respects better than mine. For obvious reasons I cannot disclose his name.

I met him in a Chinese restaurant, and a conversation followed. The man surprised me by declaring, "We English have no right to be in India." But, then from the ideological we got down to the practical, and there the ex-Civil Servant poured out this heart to me. "Many young English civil servants treat the communal question as endemic in India, because it has been made into a sort of tradition in the administration of the country. But, there was a time, when I was in the Service first, when this question did not exist. That is the truth. Communalism developed as demand for self-government became louder and more insistent. Communalism was intended as a check upon that demand."

"But, communalism is not after all an insurmountable problem," he continued. "These communal leaders are bankrupt in ideology. They cannot see beyond their noses. But they can do immense damage. They can incite people to riots. Why don't you Hindus do like this, when a riot breaks out about some procession before a mosque or some such paltry thing, at once accept the Muslim demand and refuse to play the music. Perhaps, some of you may take it as a sacrifice of religious liberty; but imagine the immense advantage you are gaining by acquiring solidarity. The Muslims will think you are prepared to sacrifice for accommodation: and what is more important their cause of dissatisfaction, as it is made to appear to the masses, will immediately disappear. Just show some spirit of sacrifice, not to the leaders, but to the people. It is the people you want to win over.

"These communalist leaders are humbugs. They thrive because of the existence of the religious strife. Where will they be when the cause of that strife is removed? I am not tendering advice, but just telling you some practical politics.

"Do not suppose that the Government pets the Communalist leaders. The Government will not pet anybody at its own cost. It may perhaps enjoy the sight of seeing internecine feuds, for that makes their power secure. To tell you the truth, no respect is paid to the Communalists. We English respect our sworn foe, because there is integrity in his hearing. But boot-lickers we know how to deal with, because we know their price."

If only these words are read by everyone in India, if only everyone is made conscious of the humiliation attendant upon internal dissensions, we Indians living abroad will have no cause to look down with shame for belonging to our mother-country.

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of excellent cleansing power; beautifies your hair, gives silkiness and gloss.

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fresh and fragrant; smooths the skin and absorbs superfluous moisture after the bath.

"4711" Talcum Powder -

soothing and absorbent in cases of excessive perspiration, helps you to avoid skin soreness.

"Frozoclone" -

the solid "4711" Eau de Cologne; it's always handy to keep you cool.

"4711" Face Powder

adhering perfectly, delicately perfumed, in all natural shades

"TO PROPAGATE SPIRITUALISM"

London Woman Bequeeths £5,000

Mrs. Marianne B. Worthington, 294 St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, London, who died in November, aged 88, left £127,235 net.

Among other bequests she left £1,000 to her god-daughter, Dorothy Musgrave, Tourin, Cappoquin; £5,000 to special trustees for the teaching and propagation of the belief in and the culture and acquisition of a knowledge of spiritualism, and promoting the communion through the means of mediums and clairvoyants with the science, mysteries, and principles of the mystic knowledge of celestial beings, or of terrestrial beings in the course of their transit or transformation into celestial beings, and she directed her special trustees to have particular regard to the education of the working classes in spiritualism.

She also left £1,800 and her note book of psychical experiences, symbolical vision, and their interpretations to T. W. T Stead, Borderland Library and Bureau.

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THE HIGHLANDS OF KENYA

(Continued From Page 6)

tion and trouble with the White people in succeeding years.

Atrocious Injustice

This brings the chronicle of this atrocious piece of injustice to 1906, but soon more land was wanted by the hungry European, more people were found in England full of imperialist land hunger and incapable of making good in the cold country. The Northern Masai were, therefore, asked to vacate the territory allotted to them. They were unwilling, but they were compelled to undertake a wearisome, reluctant trek across their former country to the South. An area full of the tstse flies, arid, grassless and waterless was reserved for them in the South. Trouble occurred but the true history of the incidents of this trek has been suppressed. The Masai people filed a suit for re-acquisition of their original tribal lands in the Supreme Court of Nairobi, but their suit was dismissed on the ground that the tribe was foreign power in direct treaty relations with the King Emperor and that the local court had, therefore, no jurisdiction. The fertile lands of the Masai, now the pride of European in Kenya, thus passed into the hands of the people who have endeavoured since then to oppose every move on the part of Asians and Africans to penetrate into their reserve. A lands Ordinance was passed in 1915 authorising the Governor to veto any transfer of land that may be applied for. A convention was established that the veto should be only used when the transferee was an Asian.

After The War

By this time the War had already been on for about a year and for four years all economic and political activities were at a standstill. The threads were resumed as soon as the Peace Treaty of Versailles was signed. An Economic Commission was appointed in Kenya consisting of a strong anti-Asian element. This Commission came out with a report which breathed in every line of the document abuse and hatred of the Asian advocated many anti-Asian measures, one of which the reservation of the Highlands for the exclusive settlement of the European on the ground that the contiguity of the Asian was offensive to the cult of the domination of the White Christian civilization in Africa. The hatred part of the report was repudiated by Government, but a bitter, violent anti-Indian agitation was launched and was supported by missionaries, settlers, commercial Europeans and even by the small group of Labour party men who were then living in the territory. The Indian protests were universally supported in India, but when the time came for the Imperial Government to announce their decision, they upheld European demand in respect of the Highlands and upheld the existing practice as a matter of not merely administrative convenience but also of Imperial policy.

Thus on the political platform the European had won and had secured the Highlands for themselves, thus also securing preference and precedence over the Asian in the political and economic opportunities available in the Colony. This European preponderance was also recognised by the British Government by changing the name of the territory from East Africa Protectorate to Kenya Colony and by giving British White a majority of six members over Asians in the legislature. But it is one thing to possess opportunities and altogether another to profit by them.

Uneconomic And Wasteful

Sir Edward Grigg was specially appointed Governor in 1925 for consolidating and extending white settlement in Kenya. He tried soldier settlement schemes, practically ruined Indian settlements on the edge of the Highlands near the Victoria Nyanza, delineated Native Reserves, endeavoured to induce the Asian to accept an Asian Reserve and initiated the movement which resulted in the establishment of a White Agriculturists' moratorium, the establishment of a costly and unremunerative Land Bank and successive economic attacks on the Indian position.

In spite of all this the European occupation of the Highlands of Kenya has been an unsound, uneconomic costly waste. There were 10497 farms already alienated at the end of 1935. The annual rental to be paid till the end of 1945 is inly 20 cents per acre. The European population of the Colony is 16885. The total acreage of the farms already alienated to the European is 5,206,264 OF THIS BIG ACREAGE SO FAR ONLY 593,938 acres OR 11.4 PER CENT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION BY 2,102 OCCUPIERS IN 1931 THE AVERAGE EXPORT PER EUROPEAN FARMER WAS £ 1288. THIS HAD DECREASED AT THE END OF 1933 TO £ 911 IN SPITE OF SUBSIDIES FROM THE OFFICIAL LAND BANK" UNECONOMICALLY LOW RAILWAY RATES FOR EXPORT OF EUROPEAN HIGHLANDS PRODUCE AND MORATORIUM SPECIALLY AFFECTING INDIAN MERCHANTS

But by 1931 African discontent with regard to the alienation of their land to European settlers had gathered strength. In 1925 there was trouble in the Kikuyu tribe and Harry Thuku, their leader had had to be interned in Marsabit for about six years. The Kikuyu representations to the Hilton Young Commission drafted by the author of this article in 1928 mainly dealt with the Land Question. The Kikuyu Central Association was sufficiently strong in 1929-1930 to be able to send representatives to England and place the question of their land rights before the British public.

The Kenya Land Commission was appointed in 1933 to examine the Native Claims to land alienated in the past to European settlers. The report was issued in 1934 and was hailed as a model of thoroughness by interested parties. The National Government in Great Britain accepted the recommendations of the report and so favourably were they impressed that £50,000 was immediately sanctioned for preliminary expenditure towards implementing the recommendations. The African, however, remains morbidly dissatisfied with the paltry adjustments suggested by the Commission. The Asian claims did not form part of the terms of reference to the Commission at all.

Asian Opinion Outraged

But Asian opinion was deliberately outraged by the main recommendation of the Commission that the position occupied by the British Government in 1923 should be changed. The White Paper of 1923 declared that it would be the policy of the British Government to maintain the Highlands for exclusive European occupation, but no legislative or documentary bar against the Asian races was contemplated. The declaration of policy on the part of the British Government in 1930, a Labour Government also announced that no racial legislation would be undertaken in respect of these lands. The Commission, however ignored this convention and promise and recommended that as the African had sought guarantees against European encroachment the European should in his turn be guaranteed his exclusive occupation of the block now proposed to be specially reserved for him by means of an Order-in-Council. Various reasons delayed the issue of this Order upto now, but recently Mr. Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that the draft Order was ready and would be published as soon as it had received the approval of the Non-Official European of the colony. This means that a statutory bar Sinister will be placed on the Asian community over the signature of him who calls himself the Emperor of India. The question has, therefore, freshly opened and has to be fought out. Just as the European has abandoned the position occupied by him since 1923, the Asian must revert to his original position and take his stand on his right to economic equality and enjoyment of full economic opportunities.

CHEQUE FOR A PENNY!

Because he paid for a platform ticket which, as Mayor, he need not have bought, the Southern Railway has sent Councillor G. E. H. Prince, Mayor of Southampton, a cheque for a penny.

Mr. Prince went to meet a train. In his position as mayor he is allowed free access to the platform, but a conscientious ticket collector was on duty, and he tapped Mr. Prince on the shoulder as he was going through

HE HAD TO PAY

"You know who I am?" said Mr. Prince, a little surprised

"Yes," said the ticket collector, "you're the Mayor of Southampton, but I have my duty to do, and I want a penny platform ticket, please."

Said Mr. Prince, telling the story with relish to "The Star" to-day: —"Had I been wearing my chain and my robes of office. I suppose he would have let me through.

FORGOT HIS PASS.

"I had gone to meet Sir Frederick White, who was speaking at our Rotary and Round Table Club. In my pocket was a free first-class pass from Southampton to London, issued to every mayor, but I forgot all about producing it.

"The next day I attended a traffic staff dinner and mentioned the matter and was handed a cheque to cover the expenditure. Of course, I had to compliment the staff on their conscientiousness.

"Cash the cheque? Oh dear no, I am going to frame it."

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

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INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

How happy I feel to-day to write that the work of Balkan-ji-Bari at Khar has now been resumed. We held the first successful meeting after the great silence on Sunday, 27th February. Children met at the Municipal School, 7th—12th Road. Then we went to the Pali Hills.

It was a lovely piinic. I have been yearning for the children to meet, for the work at our various centres to be re-started. And I tell you I felt really over-joyed on that Sunday to see that after all, our work was not going to stop. On the contrary, now possibly it will be carried on in a better manner.

Such are my hopes! And our new Secretary of the Khar Branch, Mr. Satish Chandra Desai, M.Sc.(Lond.), Bar.-at-Law, is surely more enthusiastic and serious than many of our workers, including perhaps myself. He conducted our first meeting very beautifully, and there is a promise of his continuing to do the work most splendidly.

When the children reached Pali Hills, they just rambled about going up and down the rocks and in between the grove of shady trees. Then they played various games—Cricket, Langdi, Hutu-tu, etc. And the last item was partaking of the refreshments that we had brought with ourselves. Then the party returned singing merry songs.

Prior to that, when children gathered at the school in the morning, our most sincere worker. Mrs. M. S. H. Jhabwalla. Vice-President of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, greeted the children and expressed to them her desire that they should keep the candle of the Bari burning——It is bound to....Have I not always said that our children's work, like every good work is God's, and He looks after it, and shall continue to look after it ever!

* * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 13th to 19th March 1938:—

1. Bro. Prem Singh.
2. Bro. K. Jagtheesan.
3. Sis. Radha Saxena.
4. Bro. Pheroze Tarapore.
5. Sis. Shireen Chandabhoy.
6. Bro. Behram Avasi
7. Sis. Rose D'Mello.
8. Sis. Sheila Petit.
9. Bro. Soli Jasawalla.
10. Sis. Indu Gunjikar.
11. Bro. Noor Mahmud
12. Bro. S. Nazareth
13. Bro. T. Kalampur.
14. Sis. Savitri Mahtre.
15. Bro. Gian Gurnani
16. Bro. Bal Bandrekai.
17. Sis. Jaya Desai.

AN EXCURSION TO KUKOOTSA
(By Mr. R. Shetti.)

It was Saturday, the 22nd January when a week-end excursion to Kukootsa, a small island near Belekeri, was arranged by the Edward High School students of standard VI. The boys were guided by Messrs N. M. Mudbhatkal, S. N. Bhat. M. N. Bhat, S. B. Narvekar and myself, all belonging to the teaching staff of the Ankola Edward High School.

It was evening. The clock had just struck 3 when we started to proceed on foot via sea-beach.

The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari revived their activities by going for a picnic to the Pali Hills on 27th February last.

All along the walk the students were busy in talking, laughing and chatting. We reached Belekeri, a small village with a river port, situated at the mouth of the river. It is about four miles away from the Ankola town. The village is noted for good climate as well as fishing trade. There stands the District Traveller's Bungalow. The inhabitants are mostly Kharvees, a sub-caste among Hindus, skilled in fishing.

We enjoyed the beautiful sights nearby after a cup of tea arranged by our students in an old Dharamshala. This was an open cottage for passers-by constructed by the Local Board, to whom our thanks are due.

Soon it was dark. Boys cooked for the night with the materials they had carried with themselves. It was a pleasant sight to watch them distributing among themselves the different items of the cooking department mostly entrusted to women-folk in poor Hindoo families. Anyhow they completed the work by 8 p.m. by mutual co-operation and self-help. One Mr. Palekar was very useful to us all along our stay there, to whom we are really indebted.

After supper, we gave a lesson on stars to our boys and then advised the boys to retire. But they were after all boys and took great interest in talking and playing, and took their own time to sleep. In the cool hours of the morning we were awakened by a melodious note of a flute played by one of our students. Some others were singing. Some were snoring though the cocks began crowing to tell us to rise. These different habits in the case of different boys are observed only on occasions like these.

At day break we all got up and finished our morning duties. Next we enjoyed light refreshments and marched on to a fishing boat on the sea beach. We then got on board of the same and asked the boatman to pull the boat towards the island "Kukootsa".

Kukootsa is a small island in the Arabian Sea, about 3 miles away to the west of Belekeri. It is void of human habitation. It is all hilly and full of poisonous snakes, foxes and wild cats. Of course many kinds of birds were singing on the trees there.

After sailing for about half an hour we reached the island, the land breeze being favourable. We really enjoyed the sight of the open sea with the strange ups and downs in the water caused by the waves. A boy played his mouth organ and entertained us all every now and then, on the boat. On reaching there we were cheered by the peculiar notes of birds living under gigantic rock-holes, on the coast of the island. We all followed the boatman in a line on a path covered by thorny creepers and bushes. Some creepers had nuts with hairy thorns. We were warned by the boatman not to touch the nuts which they say cause very bad irritation for hours. There we visited a "Jataga" (a warrior's idol) worshipped by the Kharvee people once a year. It is very strange to note that they believe that the idol helps them in catching a lot of fish. The idol was surrounded by cocoanuts presented by the fishermen last year when they worshiped it. The sea-shore round the island is covered with beautifully shaped stones (rocks) so nicely appreciated by our boys. Some had shapes of snakes, dogs and elephants. Does this not speak a great deal of Mother Natore's work?

We all soon gathered on a nature-made rocky dock of the island and ascended the boat and sailed back after a couple of hours' stay there. There was no spring or well of good drinkable water anywhere on the island, to quench our thirst.

While returning we were glad to note that some kites were flying round and round in the air just above our boat. This was interpreted as a hearty send off to us by the dumb birds. The wind being not favourable, we were belated on our return journey and landed at Belekeri after a sail of an hour and a half. The boys then began to feel very hungry. But to whom could they complain? They soon had their sea-bath after which they joined hands in cooking and finished their lunch at 3 p.m. The meal consisted of only boiled rice, dalsar and chatni. Though the meal was simple, we relished it very much due to the keen demands of hunger.

Not long after the meals, we bade good-bye to all that helped us there and marched back to Ankola, our native place. We were very anxious to see that our boys reached their abodes before it was dark. Thus ended our useful and instructive week-end excursion to Kukootsa.

It goes without saying that the guardians of the students have well-understood the importance of such excursions from the very fact that they readily sent their dear children. Our sincere thanks are due to them all for making the excursion, one of the important functions of education, a success.

Children At Play.

Enjoying a ramble.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
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DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

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Fill in and send to:—
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Khar—BOMBAY.

FOR QUIETER MOMENTS
(By Nagappa M. Kenikar.)

Pardon is the choicest flower of victory.

Use your leisure for self-improvement.

Something is better than nothing.

He who overcomes himself is mighty.

Pride was never made for man.

At every word a reputation dies.

Try to make yourself agreeable to all.

He who is independent cannot be greater.

Each man's happiness depends upon himself.

Get away from all vain show, it brings nothing.

Our life is what our thoughts make it.

Only life's toil teaches us to prize life's treasures.

Do not anxiously expect what is not yet come.

THREE QUESTIONS
(By Lekhraj N. Tolani.)

There was a famous king in Germany. He was a soldier and he was fond of soldiers. He was especially fond of a regiment of tall soldiers.

Whenever a new man joined the regiment, the king put a number of questions to him. First he would ask, "How old are you?" Then he would ask, "How long have you been in my service?" Last of all, he would ask, "Do the food and the quarters here satisfy you?"

A Frenchman joined the German army. He did not know German. He could not answer the questions.

His officer trained him to answer them. The questions would be put to him one after another in a certain order, and answers should be given in the same order.

Without understanding the questions, the Frenchman learned to repeat the answers like a parrot.

As usual, the king came to the regiment. He saw the new soldiers and the Frenchman. He asked him, "How long have you been in my service?" The soldier did not understand, what the king asked him. He gave the answer he had been taught, "thirty years".

The king was astonished and asked him, "How old are you?" The soldier replied at once, "three weeks, your Majesty?" In a fury the king roared, "Are you mad or I?" "Both", answered the French soldier calmly.

Syt. Satish Chandra Desai, M. Sc., (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, the New Secretary of the Khar Balkanji-Bari.

Baby likes it very much.

(Photo by M. M. A. Madraswala.)

TO BLACK BROWN SHOES
(By Mohamed Ibrahim)

To black brown shoes, wash them in strong soda-water to remove all grease. When dry, take a brush and cover the leather with shoe maker's black, which any boot maker can supply.

Let the ink dry and then give the shoes another coating of ink. After this is dry the shoes can be blackened in the usual way.

A PUZZLE PROBLEM
(By Krishna Kant)

Give your chum a pencil and paper and ask him to find the answer to this puzzle.

A man built a shed sixty-four feet by twelve, and divided two-thirds of the entire length into fifteen stall for his horses. A friend, who saw the shed, remarked about the small space provided for each horse. How many feet had each horse?

Answer: Four, of course.

A FROZEN JOKE
(By G. K. Savnal)

Arctic explorer: "It was so cold where we were that the candle froze and we couldn't blow it out.

Second explorer: That's nothing. Where we were the words came out of our mouths in pieces of ice. And we had to fry them to see what we were talking about.

REPLIES

DADA IS ALWAYS PLEASED TO RECEIVE LETTERS from his sisters and brothers. Write to him anything you like and at any time you like. If you have any small difficulties, write to him and he shall try his best to prove useful to you.

BRO. NATU M. PAREKH (Vartaj): Prizes have been sent to all winners and I do not know why you should not have received yours. Please make equiries at your end.

BRO. NANDKISHORE DIDWANI (Calcutta); Your story is under consideration. You see, it is not possible to return your papers or pictures to you as and when you desire. It is very necessary for such things to send us postage stamps. The pictures you have sent are quite nice, but they cannot be printed.

BRO. AMAR SINGH (Teppakulum): Thank you for your letter. We are very glad to know that you are prepared to help Balkan-ji-Bari—The All India Children's Association, and willing to start its centres at various places. We have forwarded the necessary literature to you.

Dear Dada.

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss) ....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

The girls' Group having a happy time in the midst of a grove of trees.

and if you want to know anything in particular, please ask, and we shall be glad to attend.

BRO. GERSON (Porvorium): Your story is under consideration and will most probably be inserted in "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper. Have you ever seen this journal? Why not send for a specimen copy from the Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road. Bombay 4, enclosing three annas stamps.

BRO. PRAVIN SHAH (Bassain): Thank you for your post card, letter, enrolment form and fee by M.O. The Certificate will be sent to you in due course of time. You are most welcome to come at Khar on any morning in the Municipal School, 7th—12th Road, where children's meetings are held. I hope to publish the snapshot sent by you sometime in this paper. Thank you for this present, which I will preserve.

SIS. MIRABAI UJRE (Bombay): Yes, now your form is all right. You will receive the Certificate in due course of time. Such a tiny little lass! Do you write the letters yourself?

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members; boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions; and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this 'Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Decline And Fall Of Vaccination

Primary vaccination was made compulsory in this country in 1853, after having been voluntarily and extensively practised for half a century. The law was strengthened in 1867 and was generally obeyed until the passing of the "Conscience Clause" under which parents could claim exemption. The following table shows how great has been the decline in the percentage of birth vaccinated since the 1st January, 1908, when the improved conscience clause in the Vaccination Act, 1907, came into operation.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Annual average percentage of vaccinations to births.

Period.	
1868-1887	85.0
1888-1907	72.0
1908-1927	47.0
1928-1935	28.6

If one tithe of the contentions of the pro-vaccinists had been true this very extensive and (to anti-vaccinists) gratifying decline in the percentage of births vaccinated ought to have been followed by a great increase of small-pox.

The following table shows that, so far from this being the case, the decline has been attended by lowest small-pox death-rates on record:—

ENGLAND AND WALES

Period.	Small-Pox Deaths. Average number per annum.	Number per Million living.
1868-1887	3,714.0	149.3
1888-1907	467.9	14.9
1908-1927	15.6	.42
1927-1936	15.5	.39

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

Many causes have contributed to this satisfactory decline of smallpox. The most important may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(1) The passing of the great Public Health Act of 1875, which gradually led to a vast improvement in the sanitary condition of the country

(2) The great small-pox epidemic of 1871-72, which came at a time when the population were better "protected" by vaccination than ever before or since, clearly demonstrated the futility of that operation and led to the introduction of other preventive measures such as notification and isolation. Previously the vast majority of the small-pox cases had been treated at home with results which can better imagined than described.

(3) Coincident with the adoption of the above measures there has also been a great improvement in the educational, social and economic condition of the people, which has played no small part in the decline of smallpox and other infectious diseases.

Vaccination has had no more to do with the matter than the man in the moon, except so far as it may have delayed the earlier adoption of these real preventives. Universal experience tells the same story. Anyone who cares to look into the matter will find that wherever smallpox still prevails in epidemic form, it is because of the neglect to adopt these measures, and that wherever small-pox has become an insignificant cause of death it is solely because of the reliance placed upon these measures, however much vaccination may at the same time be boosted.

REMEDY NOW WORSE THAN DISEASE

Though they denied it at the time, even the vaccinators now admit that the old mehod of vaccination by means of crude pins taken from arm to arm was highly dangerous. That was why it was abandoned in 1898 in favour of the use of "Glycerinated calf lymph." Though not as dangerous as the old method, there can be no question that the new method is by no means free from serious risks. The "Lymph" though attenuated, still contains "Living Disease Virus," the introduction of which direct into the blood stream, cannot in the nature of the case be free from risk of unintended complications. This has been admitted even by distinguished pro-vaccinist members of the medical profession. Professor McIntosh, in the course of his Presidential Address to the Royal Society of Medicine on the 19th October, 1936, said:—

"Scientifically, it cannot be disputed that from every point of view the injection of virus capable of multiplying in the body of the individual is bad. When multiplication of the virus occurs, then there is no possibility of estimating the dose to which the patient has been subject Thus the effect cannot be controlled, and in susceptible individuals this may lead to unforeseen results.

There is now only one disease i.e. smallpox, in which the injection of the living Virus is still widely used to procure, an immunity. Apparently the Jennerian Method is still employed for want of a more reliable one, or is it that the prophylaxis of this particular disease has been so bound down to a fixed procedure that stagnation has followed?

This authoritative condemnation of the use of a living virus for vaccination purposes was made because of the appearance of a new risk of vaccination, which began to be definitely noticed in this country and on Continent in 1922, consisting of a very serious nerve disease, named post-vaccinal encephalitis. This new complication caused a number of known deaths, and probably many others which were not attributed to it, to say nothing of the number of those who must have suffered injury short of death Special investigations of this new danger have been carried out by various Governments, including our own, and also by the League of Nations Health Committee, but as these investigations were all conducted by pro-vaccinists they were directed, for the most part, to the object of saving vaccination from reproach. In Holland, however, where many cases were reported, the compulsory vaccination law was suspended. It has not since been reinstated and probably never will be. In England this sensible course has not yet been followed but the method of vaccinaion has been modified to such an extent as to make the operation practically worthless even from the vaccinators' point of view, and yet, notwithstanding these dishonest modifications, cases of post-vaccinal encephalitis are still being reported.

Vaccination is carried out with the sole object of saving people from smallpox, and yet the doctors' certificates of death show that during the past 26 years, twice as many children have died from the effects of vaccination in this country than from smallpox, as shown in the following table.:—

ENGLAND AND WALES
AGE-GROUP: 0-5 YEARS.

	Average number of deaths from: Smallpox	Vaccination
1911-1920	2.1	7.8
1921-1930	6.5	6.9
1931-1936	1.0	6.0
26 years' average	3.5	7.0

Thus, whether we examine the subject from the point of view of the alleged protective value of vaccination or from that of the safety of the operation, the conclusion is the same, the operation is a delusion and a snare, the continuance of which, in any degree, is an insult to common sense and a disgrace to any community calling itself civilised.—"The Medical Herbalist". February, 1938.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND

Mr. S. D. Javdekar Explains Gandhian Way

"Chronicle" Jubilee In Marathi Press

By "Ubiquity"

According to Mr. S. D. Javdekar, ex-Editor of "Lokashakti", who writes in a signed article in that paper, Mahatma Gandhi does not stand for a political revolution only. He stands for an all-sided transformation of society. He wants a social and economic revolution also. But an idealist as he is, he is not unpractical as many people wrongly suppose. There is none who can excel Gandhiji in reading a situation in relation to the mass mind. He knows exactly what to emphasise and when, to what extent, where to exaggerate if necessary and where to be precise. All adverse criticism of Gandhiji's philosophy and policy arises because of an inadequate appreciation by the critics of his attitudes and doings—all due to a wrong perspective.

Expropriation, But Not Violent

As Mr. Mahadeo Desai has recently explained in order to satisfy a doubting Thomas, Gandhiji and his non-violent and truthful method are not opposed to communism as a socio-economic ideal, but to its bringing about by violent means, by bloodshed, in a spirit of vengeance against the possessing classes. The doubting Thomas refers to a particular address Gandhiji gave to the Oudh talukdars in which he told them that he would defend their rights. Mr. Mahadeo Desai replying says "there will be found to be no discrepancy between Gandhiji's position and the extracts quoted by the correspondent as soon as it is realised that Gandhiji rules out only the violent extinction or expropriation of the haves as a class and not a non-violent one."

Taking his stand on this Mr. Javdekar asserts Gandhiji will not oppose the introduction of Communism in India if the self-governing, democratic legislature of India of to-morrow makes it lawful as an expression of the popular will. He will regard it as a fully sovereign act. Those who are opposed to this are opposed to Gandhiji and the Indian National Congress which has adopted him as its guide and his method of Satyagraha as the method of achieving its goal, with its necessary con-comitant of non-violence. Mr. Javdekar refers to the leading article in "Kesari" for February 11 to show which classes in Indian Society will oppose even this peaceful transformation of society.

Warning To Congress

The 'Kesari ' frankly dubs the Congress as a revolutionary body because it is working with the aim of uprooting present day society even though non-violently to exterminate the parasites by making them workers. When even peaceful attempts at such an end are opposed there is a manifestation of the inherent class war in society The Congress Ministers are evidently unable to bring about the desired conditions within their present limited powers. But, they are certainly doing their best to give what relief they can to the poorer classes and in this process the richer classes must be prepared for sacrifices. The Debt Relief Bill in Madras and the proposed tenancy legislation in Bombay are such measures but their opponents have already seen communism in them.

Mr. Javdekar warns that even in the Congress composition, there are enough people who take the view of "Kesari" and are opposed to a socio-economic revolution in Indian Society. If that was not so, there would have been meetings in every District and Taluka under Congress auspices to explain the Ministers' plans. But apparently, Congressmen themselves are lukewarm. "Kesari" has spoken on behalf of Inamdars, Sowkars, Sanatanis and industrialists. The Congress workers must defend the stand of the Congress for fairness and justice, social as well as political and economic "Kesari" is opposed to every doctrine and method of Gandhiji

"Chronicle" Jubilee

The completion of twenty-five years of its career by the "Bombay Chronicle" has come in for many congratulatory notices in the Marathi Press. The services rendered to the paper by Mr. Horniman in its earlier years and by Mr. Brelvi in its later years have been happily referred to "Chitra" has published a personal sketch of the present Editor of "The Chronicle".

For particular mention have come what the "Chronicle" has done for the advance of the Indian nationalist movement, the glorious part played by the journal in the Home Rule, Khilafat, Non-co-operation and Satyagraha movements has been recalled by another journal, while yet another points out that the "Chronicle" is not as mindful of the life and affairs in the Presidency as it ought to be. The problems and news of the Districts and the Presidency must deserve greater attention of the paper and wishes that a good beginning in that direction would be made on the auspicious occasion of the silver jubilee celebration.

Prof. Karve's 81st. Birthday

Prof D. K. Karve completes 80 years of his life of service and sacrifice in the cause of the uplift of India's womanhood on April 18. There is not a soul who has no words of admiration for this venerable old gentleman. A committee has been formed in Bombay and another in Poona to celebrate this day and the committees desire that the day should be observed all over the country by Prof. Karve's admirers. A public collection, to be called the Karve Day Fund is to be made on that day and the proceeds devoted to the first institution with which Prof. Karve started his work for Indian womanhood viz the Hindu Widows' Home, Hingne. Prof Karve has agreed that this fund should be devoted to build up a Reserve Fund for the Home to enable the finances of this parential institution to be put on a sounder footing. From the support that this plan has received throughout the Marathi Press, it may be hoped that Prof. Karve's innumerable friends, admirers and lovers of the cause of woman's emancipation all over India will come forward on this occasion with generous donations worthy of their great recipient.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

IS WOMAN'S INTUITION A SIXTH SENSE?

It's Often 'Poor Hunch,' Says Mere Man

Common sense is one of the least glamorous gifts of the gods but one of the most useful. Not all wives have common sense or good judgment and, after all, these are but names for the intuition or sixth sense with which women are credited. The husband who moans, "If I had only taken my wife's advice!" establishes the erroneous idea that such advice is infallible, when really it is just as apt to be wrong as that of anyone else

Whether or not women's intuition, or sixth sense, is reliable in all emergencies is open to debate. And why should it be? Intuition or a hunch is, after all, a sort of snap judgment and anyone's judgment may be wrong at times.

On the general principle that two heads are better than one, it is a wise precaution to talk things over with the one most vitally concerned in the enterprise; in other words, the husband or wife.

Wives often have a clear and unbiased view on a situation, and just as often they are befuddled and decidedly biased—as for instance, a reader says:

"A somewhat remarkable document appeared in a Chicago newspaper. A husband writes to the editor assuring him that he has never consulted his wife about anything since he learned that her advice only led to disaster. He goes on to pay the lady great tribute as a mother and wife. He believes that his marriage has been a success because he permitted his wife to attend to her own affairs.

"This letter will be a terrible blow to the boys who 'owe it all' to the 'better half'. I may be wrong, but it has always appeared to me that husbands who owe it all to the wife do not owe her very much. Women are simply wonderful in their proper roles, but I don't believe in this female intuition we hear so much about. Every woman thinks she possesses intuition to the last degree without offering any particular reason or explanation.

"Why should a woman's intuition be any better than a man's? Have they some special gift in that direction?

"There is no authority for assuming that little voices whisper to her. We have only her word for it.

"I know that whenever a man loses a dollar in a bad venture his wife is likely to say that it could not have happened if he had consulted her in advance. And, of course, that doesn't mean a thing.

"Crack-brained meddlers are everywhere these days telling people just how to manage some other person's life Husbands are told how to control wives, and wives are told how to get the most out of husbands. And like all meddling, the results merely complicate the plot. Nobody can manage another individual, and most of us are lucky to be able to manage our own affairs. I concede that a new avenue of thought has been opened up by our Chicago friend. Possibly it is a very old one. At any rate, it seems like a good one."

Most of us ask advice when we haven't the slightest intention of taking it. What we really want is another angle on the matter or a justification of our own.

Talking things over with a person isn't necessarily asking for advice; it is getting an opinion. Wives are often in a pos'tion to see the whole picture, but usually they are asked to view it in the light shed by the husband; and that is very often the light most favourable to him.

Husbands can be wrong. Out of mistaken loyalty many a wife has backed up her husband's attitude when deep in her heart it didn't seem like the right one for him to strike.

None of us like to be told unpleasant truths, and there is nothing in the marriage relationship that alters that fact.—M. M. M in the "Montreal Gazette."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A cart was ambling along a country road one dark night. A large car was approaching in the opposite direction. The driver of the car dipped his glaring headlights to avoid dazzling the carrier.

"George," said the carrier to his mate. "We must return the compliment. Just blow that offside candle out."

* * *

"Look here," said the doctor, "you're run down. Go and cheer yourself up at one of those snappy musical comedies. It will take your mind off business.

"That's just what it won't do," muttered the patient. "I am an artificial leg manufacturer."

* * *

"Ever been fined before?"

"Well—er—yes, I'm afraid so. I once kept a library book for a fortnight."

* * *

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident here?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I've been here for nearly fifty years. What can I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," said the stranger. "Have you any here?"

"Well," said the other, "we're pretty sure we have, but we can't prove it."

* * *

He had pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing chickens.

"Have you any witnesses to call?" the judge asked him.

"Well, of all the silly questions," he replied. "It's easy to see that you know nothing about stealin' chickens. A man never takes witnesses along with him for a job like that."

* * *

Cop: "How did you get that pot of honey?"

Tramp: "Well, I admit that I don't keep bees, but what's to prevent a chap from squeezing it out of the flowers for himself?"

* * *

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith were having a few words, and compliments were the order of the day.

Mrs. Jones: "Er—Mrs Smith, you've got odd stockings on."

Mrs. Smith: "Yes, dearie. I can understand that surprising yer, but that often happens to ladies wot have more than one pair."

* * *

Judge: "Is the prisoner a known thief?"

P.C.: "A known thief! Why, your lordship, he'd steal the harness off a nightmare!"

* * *

The professor of law had been talking steadily for more than an hour, and his class was becoming a trifle restless.

"Take any article, for instance," he droned on. "When it is bought it goes to the buyer—"

"What about coal?" interposed a weary voice.

The professor gazed over his glasses at the interrupter.

"Well," he snapped, "what about it?"

"When coal's bought, doesn't it go to the cellar?" asked the youthful student.

* * *

"What's the difference between alimony and bigamy?"

"Alimony is keeping a woman apart."

"And Bigamy?"

"Bigamy is keeping two women apart."

* * *

Wife: "Oh, darling, I'm sure Tommy is going to be an auctioneer when he grows up."

Husband: "What makes you so sure?"

Wife: "Well, he's just put your watch under the hammer."

Mrs. Newly-wed (wife of football pool enthusiast): "Oh, mother, I believe George is leading a double life. He talks in his sleep, and I distinctly heard him say, 'Two homes—one away.'"

* * *

Husband: "Is that letter really so important that it must be posted to-night?"

Wife: "Well, wouldn't it be a dreadful thing if Robert Taylor got no fan-mail in the morning?"

* * *

Judge: "Describe what passed between you and the prisoner during the quarrel."

Witness: "Four custard pies, three plates, and a teapot."

* * *

"I hardly knew your father today," remarked the district visitor to the little girl of the house. "He's cut his beard again. That's the third time in a year."

"It ain't father that's done it," exclaimed the child. "Father likes his beard on, but, you see, mother's stuffin' the sofa."

Teacher: "I see you like reading travel books, Tommy. But you are reading it backwards."

Tommy: "Yes, teacher. "I'm on the return journey now."

* * *

"It ain't that I'm afraid to work, lady, but there ain't much doin' in my line. . . I'm a window-box weeder."

* * *

Timid Little Referee: "Now the last thing I wish is any unpleasantness."

Burly Footballer: "Any more last wishes?"

* * *

He: "There's a certain reason why I love you."

She: "My goodness!"

He: "Don't be ridiculous."

* * *

"Do stop that whistling—it gets on my nerves," complained Smith to the man at the next desk in his office.

"But you live near a station and must be used to the trains whistling?" said the other.

"Yes, but when I hear a train whistle, I know it's going away."

"I consider," said the motorist to a stout woman of plebeian aspect with whom he had collided, "that the fault was entirely yours, madam, for standing gaping about in the middle of the road in that manner."

"I was not gaping about," retorted the irate woman. "I was inhaling a taxi."

* * *

He entered the newspaper office in a manner that suggested murder. He reached the counter and took a newspaper from an inner pocket.

"I was intensely shocked this morning to read in this wretched paper an intimation of my engagement," he said.

The man behind the counter looked at him with some concern.

"I'm almost beside myself with rage," the agitated man went on. "I can't tell you how angry I am. I'm worried. My 'fiancee' is worried. I am dreadfully worried. My fiancee is dreadfully annoyed. We are all annoyed. Give me fifty copies of the paper."

Our Humorist At Large

Husband: "Ow! This tea tastes like poison.

Wife: "Of course it does—it 'is' poison!"

"Sorry, Mrs. Spillikins, my husband won't be able to come to your party—he has a headache."

Lifer (to warder who is resigning) "I've half a mind to resign with you."

"Do you ever get a sinking feeling in your stomach?"

"Yes, when I'm listening to the race results!"

Lady: "I hope we'll get on well together."

New Cook: "We will if you don't get nasty about my cooking."

Actress (to lawyer) "Shall I sign my stage, film, pen, husband's, former husband's or maiden name?"

"Winter"

—As interpreted by Miss Leela Kane (left) and Mr. L. H. Choridia (right) at the young Artists' Exhibition, Bombay.

Left — "Lover's
by Mrs. Nirma

Right — "Sad
Dhopeshwarkar

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with his sister Smt. Krishna Nehru and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram at Elephanta Caves.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt cuts the huge cake made in honour of the President's 56th Birthday. The scene is the Willard Hotel, Washington.

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(SUNDAY EDITION)

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